THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on books

What's ahead . . .

One of the most unpredictable international publishing successes of recent years is about to reach the United States.

It is "The American Challenge" by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. Publication date: July 15.

Who could have foreseen that a book darkly picturing the consequences of an American economic take-over in Western Europe would end up selling more than half a million copies in France and become a Book of the Month Club selection? It should stand as an object lesson on the mysterious laws of best sellers.

Other subjects, other forthcoming summer books: "The Last Landscape" by William H. Whyte, a consideration of urban and suburban life by the author of "The Organization Man"; "Daybreak," a self-portrait by folksinger-philosopher Joan Baez; "A Tree on Fire," a new novel by Alan Sillitoe, author of "The Loneliness of the Long-Distance Runner."

Trends . . .

The United States sponsors the richest literary awards; they have been known to go up to $250,000.

Italy and France doubtless sponsor the greatest number — one for practically every novel published, it sometimes seems. England lags in both respects.

Literary prizes appear to have a rather non-U tone in England. The British novelist, journalist, and award-winner Michael Frayn has observed, "Awards mean recognition — of the fact that one has friends well-placed on these committees."

It is as though the British — who have traditionally regarded writing as something a gentleman dabbles in but without perspiring — find pushing for prizes a really vulgar business.

The minimum-awards theory can have side effects. The naturalist Gavin Maxwell, whose "Seals of the World" has just been published in the United States, was informed that he had won a prize of £1,000 ($2,400) from the Royal Society of Literature and in a mood of extravagance took a holiday in Scandinavia. When he returned, according to the London columnist Atticus, he learned that a typing error in his letter of congratulation had inflated the prize from its actual value of £100.

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U. S. publishers are so awards-happy that one company is even sponsoring a prize for nonwriters.

W. W. Norton has announced that $250 will go to the bookseller or bookshop employee who can think up the best title for a forthcoming book by Cynthia Propper Seton.

According to the publisher, the book "discusses motherhood and men, boredom and guilt, the Spock generation and being your age, PTAs and LSD, mothers-in-law. . . ."

And for that kind of book, any title will be cheap at the price.

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Of the banning of books there is evidently no end.

A history-of-censorship exhibit, now on view at the University of Texas, serves as a sort of spot-chronicle of 25 centuries of taste.

Among the books which have been "burned, banned, or abominated" are "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (once prohibited in China), "Gulliver's Travels," "Leaves of Grass," and "Lysistrata." Aristophanes' comedy may have the long-distance record among the banned (Athens and Sparta, fifth century B.C. to U.S. Post Office, 20th century).

The exhibit, of course, indicates that censorship at the present time has a tendency to backfire.

As Cyril Connolly sardonically remarked: "I once looked on the authors and publishers of banned books as martyrs. . . . Now I see theirs as a lucrative business; one may have" to get one's book banned "if it is to make any money."

How and why . . .

The cry of "Censorship!" has gone up over a book ironically titled "The Permissible Lie."

Written by Samm Baker, the former president of an account agency, the book is reported to be a highly critical study of the advertising industry.

It was accepted for publication by the editors of Funk & Wagnalls, and 5,000 copies were in print when the Reader's Digest Association, which bought Funk & Wagnalls in 1965, canceled publication because, an officer was quoted, the book "didn't jibe with the philosophy of the Reader's Digest."

The incident has raised the larger question: Will book publishing become more and more subject to the company policies of the parent corporations which have been swallowing up independent publishers in recent years?

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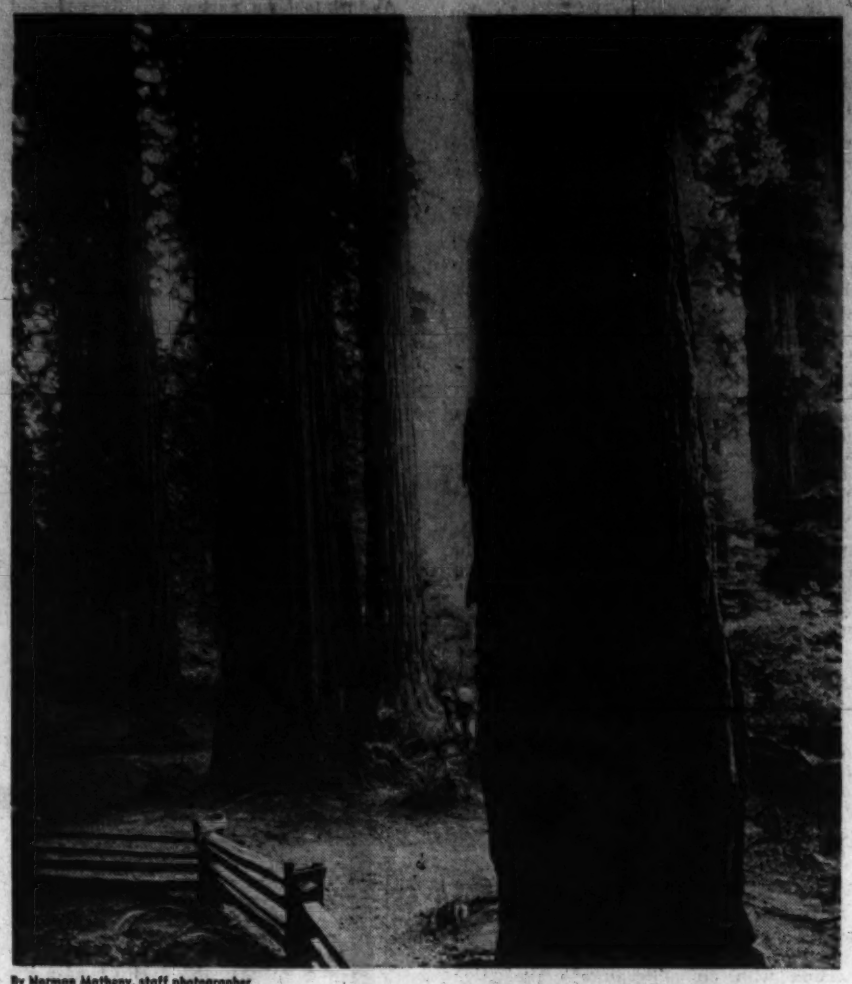

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Congress holds the ax

Hanging in the balance as Congress nears adjournment is the future of California's giant redwoods. A redwoods national park now seems assured, but the size of the park and how many of the historic trees will be saved remains to be worked out between Senate and House committees.

Conservation crisis looms in Congress

By Robert Cahn
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A conservation crisis is developing in Congress.

A number of key issues hang in the legislative balance as Congress nears its close. The most crucial are:

- Preservation of California redwoods in a sizable national park, and authorization of a North Cascades national park and a system of scenic rivers and scenic trails.
- Adequate funding for acquisition of new state and national parks and recreation areas needed to take care of population growth and leisure-time expansion.
- Protection of wilderness and natural areas from new highway and airport construction.

The issues in these and other controversies involve a behind-the-scenes power play of special-interest groups in the private sector, competing federal agencies, and differences among congressional leaders.

Conservation groups are trying to rekindle public interest in these new threats to the environment and to preservation of national areas.

"This is a time when much that the conservation movement has built up in recent

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Private pockets in the parks
First page, second section

Cape Perpetua's special charm
Page 21

Four rebel groups

'Viet' war in Burma?

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

India is becoming concerned that insurgent tribes in northern Burma, armed and trained by the Chinese Communists, will settle their differences and join together in a "Vietnam" type war against General Ne Win's government in Rangoon.

Captured Naga hostiles, just returned to India from training in China, told Indian security forces that they had seen many Kachins, Shans, Karens, and "White Flag" Communists in the Chinese training camps.

After training in weapons and Mao Tse-tung's guerrilla fighting, insurgent cadres are sent back to Burma with arms and ammunition to train those who remain at home.

Ready-made situation

However, many insurgents who live close to Burma's 1,200-mile border with Communist China get all their training without leaving home. Reports reaching India say several hundred Chinese advisers have infiltrated into upper Burma to assist the insurgent groups.

Serious Chinese Communist involvement with Burma's rebels began just a year ago. The Burmese had become disenchanted with Peking, and last June anti-Chinese riots began in Rangoon.

General Ne Win's order that Chinese technicians leave the country followed the demonstrations. Since then, the Chinese have

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By a staff cartographer

Insurgent threat

The Burmese Government of General Ne Win is buffeted by at least four insurgent groups—the Kachins, Shans, Karens, and "White Flag" Communists. There is some anxiety that they may unify their forces.

The Christian Science Monitor will omit the issue of July 4, a legal holiday in the United States.

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

July 3, 1968

A-race slowing?

Soviet shift in policy seen in new missile talks

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Pending talks with the Soviet Union on limiting the nuclear-weapons race may be the clearest milestone yet on a diplomatic road that already has begun to lead to a new era in Washington-Moscow rivalry.

As seen by analysts intrigued by the broader implications of the arms-control progress so dramatically made in recent days, the Russians are showing marked shifts from their traditional cold-war view of the world.

Some passages in Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's speech to the Supreme Soviet June 27—the speech which first signaled Moscow's readiness for "an exchange of opinion" on missile talks — indicate a feeling that the United States is entering into a period of retrenchment abroad.

The Russians believe, perhaps, that a gradual shift to the right in American domestic opinion, compounded by the campaign issues of Vietnam, violence, poverty, and others, will make Washington more cautious in its foreign policies from now on.

Push to Middle East

At the same time, Moscow appears to be gaining confidence. It is pushing hard into the Middle East and sending its warships into the eastern Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean.

It has worked steadily and openly on the nonproliferation treaty, despite shrill criticism from Peking.

Pledged to stand by its ally North Vietnam, it now sees Hanoi dealing directly with Washington in Paris. It is thus easier for the Russians to proceed with more significant bilateral business itself.

Perhaps, it is believed, Moscow senses some kind of dénouement in Vietnam — a settlement which would mean less chance of a big-power involvement, and thus less need of massive sums for defensive-missile shields.

Along with this goes the new missile capacity Moscow has gained since President Johnson first suggested nuclear-arms discussions to former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev 4½ years ago.

Since the end of World War II, Moscow has been rushing to catch up with the American lead. Today it has almost as many intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), a respectable number of bombers and submarines, and new weapons systems including the so-called "fractional orbital" missile (which goes into a partial orbit en route to its target) and the "galosh" antimissile defense system near Moscow.

Issue in election?

As a result, analysts argue, Moscow is ready to continue its agressive diplomacy. It sees less overall need for a new round of defensive-missile escalation. It will try—and is trying already—to take advantage of any American tendency to turn inward on itself by showing the flag of its fleet, and using diplomacy and promises to win over new allies such as the Arab radicals.

This is not to say that the forthcoming arms-control talks will be easy. Opinion here is agreed that they will not.

They will be arduous, and almost unbelievably complicated. Each side has a "right wing" which looks suspiciously on any effort to weaken national security by scaling down arms.

There is some fear in diplomatic circles that the pending talks may become an issue in the current presidential campaign—that the American rightists and far rightists might accuse the Democratic administration of "playing games" with national defenses.

Already Richard M. Nixon has commended the Senate for voting $227 million in initial funds for the American Sentinel antiballistic-missile system; he has also urged the President to demand "immediate release" of the 214 American soldiers whose transport jet was intercepted and forced down into a Soviet-held island in the Pacific Kurile chain June 30. They were on their way to Vietnam.

U.S. embarrassed

The United States must worry about achieving an agreement acceptable to public opinion at home—which means some form of inspection or other guarantees.

The jet-transport incident was a most unwelcome embarrassment for Washington. It happened right on top of Mr. Johnson's announcement of talks "in the nearest future." Moscow could hardly let the men go immediately, to fly straight to Vietnam. Ironically, Hanoi's Deputy Premier, Le Thanh Nghi, was in Moscow the very same day, talking about a new package of military aid.

So officials here decided to apologize for violating Soviet air space. This gave Moscow an opportunity to release the plane and the men, and an answer to inevitable criticism from Hanoi and Peking.

As for the coming arms-control talks, both sides have begun by saying they want to talk about "strategic nuclear weapons delivery systems" as well as antiballistic missiles—which means bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles. Both sides have suggested on occasion a destruction of bombers; each time the other disagreed.

Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's nine-point arms-control memorandum, announced in Moscow July 1, is the Kremlin's agenda for the 18-nation disarmanent conference in Geneva. Moscow and Washington are co-chairmen. Although the document does not mention ABMs, the two superpowers may discuss them bilaterally in Geneva.

By a staff photographer

Ambassador Dobrynin
Moscow appears confident

By a staff photographer

Secretary Rusk
Washington more cautious?

Soviet bear grins at Egyptians

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

United Arab Republic President Nasser's scheduled visit to Moscow July 4 through 8 is an important event in the 13-year-old Soviet-Arab friendship.

It comes only a few days after United Nations peace envoy Gunnar Jarring's talks on the Middle East in Moscow with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and other Soviet leaders.

The close Cairo-Moscow connection began in 1955 when the Soviet bloc sold President Nasser the weapons refused him by the West. It flourished when the Soviets in 1960 agreed to support another project the West dropped, the High Dam at Aswan.

It was still flowering during President Nasser's last visit to Moscow in 1965, though the regime of former Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev had fallen shortly after providing Cairo with vast new quantities of economic aid.

Cracks replastered

But the relationship was sorely tested in May and June, 1967. The Soviets seemed for a time to be nudging the U.A.R. and other Arab states toward war with Israel. Then, a week before war broke out, Moscow diplomats joined Washington's in urging President Nasser not to fire first. On June 5 Moscow and Washington talked on the hot line, agreeing on nonintervention.

Two weeks later President Johnson and Premier Kosygin met at Glassboro, N.J. The U.A.R. and other Arab states were apprehensive that Moscow might abandon their cause. It did not.

After the swift Israeli victory, Moscow set out with equal swiftness to replaster the cracks in its shaken positions. Moscow's goals of eliminating Western power and influence from the Middle East, denying

★ Please turn to Page 2

Inside today

Amateur sailors leap at ocean's challenge

Alec Rose found challenge despite a world of mass culture. He returns to England this week after sailing round-the-world alone. His feat also signals a trend toward seeking challenge on the seas. Story: Page 4

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Associated Press Wirephoto

Robert Kennedy Jr. in Kenya

Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta shakes hands with Robert F. Kennedy Jr., second son of the late Senator. Robert plans to spend a month in East Africa. He will be in Nairobi for a few days before flying to Tanzania as the guest of John Owen, Tanzania National Parks director.

★Russian bear flashes grin at Egyptians

Continued from Page 1

Arab oil to the West, total dependence of the Arabs on Soviet-bloc credits and arms, and outflanking of the Western alliances on the south had seemed near attainment in early June, 1967.

At the beginning of July, 1968, only the last two of these goals now appear significantly closer. Soviet naval and diplomatic presence has grown from the Indian Ocean to Gibraltar.

Moscow rapidly restored the mechanical side of the shattered Arab military machine. Egypt's estimated losses of 340 aircraft, 600 tanks, and 4 ships were largely replaced by a Soviet airlift which began almost as soon as the shooting had stopped.

Soviet instructors

New late-type Sukhoi attack aircraft and short-range, surface-to-surface missiles were reported added to Egypt's prewar armory.

On the manpower side something over 1,000 Soviet military instructors, whom President Nasser says he requested and can send away when he wishes, are trying to trim the U.A.R. forces into fighting shape.

Parallel with this military activity in Egypt is a lesser noticed but perhaps crucially important Soviet effort to dampen Arab eagerness for another military round in the near future. As soon after the war as June 19, 1967, Premier Kosygin was telling the UN General Assembly that the Soviets were not opposed to the state of Israel as such, but only to the policies of its leaders.

After Soviet President Podgorny visited Cairo June 21 to 24, 1967, Soviet commentators were cautious. For example, Vladimir Kudryatavtsev wrote in the August issue of the periodical International Affairs; "The U.A.R. President is wiser than the statesmen who . . . called upon the Arabs to hurl themselves into the second round of the war."

'Adventurism' opposed

Soviet writers admonished Egypt to purge and reform its Army and administration, which it has been doing. They warned against "leftist adventurism." They said this would help Israel and the West achieve their principal aim of abolishing or at least weakening the progressive regimes in the Arab countries for many years to come."

After last September's Khartoum Arab summit conferees had lifted oil embargoes and decided to seek a Middle East political solution, Moscow commentators applauded: "Nasser's course has prevailed . . . against extremism."

In September Moscow sent Sergei Vinogradov, one of its most accomplished diplomats, as ambassador in Cairo. He has constant access to President Nasser.

The Soviet bloc's Middle East strategy seemed to have been coordinated with the U.A.R. at a secret meeting in the Kremlin last Nov. 9. Leaders of the Soviet Communist Party and government and those of all Warsaw Pact states except Romania met U.A.R. Vice-President Ali Sabry and Arab leftist leaders.

News leaked from the meeting that Algerian and Syrian "extremism" came under fire. East European leaders urged a "just appreciation of reality" and an end to hopes of violent revenge against Israel.

Moscow has continued to show approval of last November's British-drafted UN Security Council resolution, though its own resolution, much tougher on Israel, did not pass.

With the U.A.R. and the other Arab states, Moscow insists that the resolution, calling for Israeli troop withdrawal from occupied Arab land and firm frontier agreements, can be implemented without direct Arab-Israel negotiations.

But Moscow and Cairo have their policy differences. The Soviets are silent about Palestinian Arab guerrilla warfare against Israel, which President Nasser supports.

Nor does Moscow share President Nasser's new friendship for Saudi Arabian King Faisal, who was the main Arab rival of the Egyptian leader before the June, 1967 war.

Saudi Arabia now contributes heavily to Egypt's economy. The U.A.R. has given King Faisal what one editor called "the green light to defend Arabism" in the Persian Gulf as British forces pull out of the area.

A Soviet commentary, however, recently accused King Faisal of "threatening the People's Republic of South Yemen and Aden" and "wanting to drive through to the Indian Ocean."

Cairo and Moscow also have money problems. Moscow has been less eager to grant new loans since Mr. Khrushchev's rash promise made in Cairo in May, 1964, of a $277 million loan which he failed to clear in Moscow.

Work is months ahead of schedule and new agreements were signed last winter on completion of the Aswan High Dam. The Soviets also have agreed to invest about $200 million more in the big Helwan iron and steel complex near Cairo, bringing their total investment in that project alone to over half a billion dollars.

Soviet oilmen are expanding prospecting operations in Egypt's Western Desert under a 1966 agreement. Soviet sources have estimated that by 1970 the U.A.R. will face long-term debt repayment to both Eastern and Western countries of over $200 million a year.

This excludes military aid of many hundreds of millions which may be written off.

President Nasser's government, mindful of this huge debt burden, has been encouraged by the Soviets to try to cut public expenditure, imports, and consumption.

As this Egyptian military and economic dependence grows, outside observers are naturally asking what political or military concessions may be asked or sought in return.

No draft for prisoners

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Pentagon says the possibility of drafting prisoners for military duty as was done in World War II was examined in 1966 and rejected.

Officials said the study concluded that judicial authorities, not the armed forces, should be responsible for rehabilitating criminals and that military service should not be used as a form of punishment for law offenders.

Symphony to travel

By the Associated Press

London

The 85-member London Symphony Orchestra, with Andre Previn as chief conductor, flies to Florida in July for its third consecutive year of appearances at the Daytona Beach Festival.

Island education by TV

By Reuters

Pago Pago, American Samoa

An education-by-television system developed on this Pacific Ocean island to overcome the shortage of schoolteachers has caught the interest of Africa.

The system will serve as a model for a similar installation in the Ivory Coast, according to Pago Pago Education Director Roy Cobb.

At a recent conference in Africa some countries showed intense interest in a project which could help to counter their own education problems.

The news – briefly

International . . .

London

British Overseas Airways Corporation said it would resume international flights July 3, following the ending of a 16-day pilots strike.

The pilots Monday called off the strike which cost the state-run airline almost £6 million ($13.4 million) in lost revenue.

Saigon

United States Air Force B-52 bombers attacked the southernmost part of North Vietnam with one of the heaviest saturation raids of the war Monday and Tuesday.

Waves of the bombers poured more than 4 million pounds of explosives on enemy targets just above South Vietnam's border. One aim was to wipe out enemy big guns that have been steadily hammering U.S. combat bases and supply lines just below the eastern flank of the demilitarized zone and firing at allied warships offshore. Another objective was to stem the increasing flow of war material to enemy troops in South Vietnam.

In another development, United States Marines fought North Vietnamese Monday in a hill battle only three miles from where demolition squads and explosive experts are leveling Khe Sanh as Marines abandon the base.

Paris

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman returned to Paris Monday night from consultations in Washington and said he hoped that the North Vietnamese will "get down to serious discussions."

The chief U.S. negotiator in the Paris peace talks had been away 10 days.

Salonika, Greece

A five-member military court has sentenced six of nine persons to prison terms ranging from 5 months to 10½ years in connection with an antiregime organization said to have sought the violent overthrow of the Army-supported Greek regime. Three persons were acquitted.

Reykjavik, Iceland

Kristjan Eldjarn, an archaeologist, has been elected President of Iceland.

Mr. Eldjarn, a farmer's son, was unknown in public life until a successful television series on archaeology made him a national figure. He won 64.9 percent of the votes in the presidential elections against his only rival, Gunnar Thoroddsen, Iceland's Ambassador to Denmark.

Madrid

Former New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner arrived here to take up his post as American Ambassador to Spain.

Mr. Wagner succeeds Angier Biddle Duke who recently returned to Washington to serve as chief of protocol.

United States . . .

New York

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan announced Tuesday the indictment of 37 persons in a shakedown scandal involving police protection for top-level bookmakers.

The 11-count indictment charged conspiracy in providing protection money to policemen and corruption on the part of policemen and gamblers.

The 40-page indictment, Mr. Hogan said, was the result of an investigation which began in 1960.

Berkeley, Calif.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew strictly enforced by police brought relative calm to the streets of this university city after three nights of violence.

The violence was sparked by University of California students demonstrating to show support for anti-Gaullist French students.

Barricades manned by specially deputized city workers blocked all main roads into the city and scores of squad-car teams used bullhorns to warn people to go home Monday night. By midnight, four hours after the curfew started, police had arrested about 20 persons.

Washington

An $11.4 billion authorization for federal highway construction—including provisions to strengthen bans against racial job discrimination for such work—has passed the Senate and gone to the House.

As passed it would authorize $7.2 billion for the interstate highway system in the two years ending June 30, 1971, $2.6 billion for the primary-secondary-urban program and $547.5 for forest highways and other public-land roads and trails.

Washington

The United States Public Health Service disclosed in a 176-page report, designed to update the 1964 study, that heavy cigarette smoking can, on the average, shorten life spans more than eight years.

Washington

An effort by 19 Republican senators to block President Johnson's two Supreme Court appointments has been weakened. A pledge from Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen to vote for confirmation softened the appointment opposition.

Senator Dirksen told newsmen he believes the Senate has the two-thirds vote needed to cut off a filibuster against the confirmations threatened by at least two Republican senators.

New York

The National Maritime Union has ended its three-day strike, which idled 128 American flag ships, with an agreement calling for a 5 percent increase in base wages and 15 more vacation days.

Theodore W. Kheel, arbitrator under the contract between the seaman's union and two employer groups, announced the settlement Monday and said, "The strike shall end immediately."

News of July 1 and 2 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Islands protect North Carolina

The sandbank bulwark that protects the coastal region of North Carolina from the Atlantic Ocean includes Bodie Island east of Roanoke Island; Hatteras Island, with the famous Cape Hatteras lighthouse; and Ocracoke Island, candidate for the 16th-century name Croatoan, and possible refuge of the Lost Colony after it fled Fort Raleigh.

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Inner and outer-city pupils cross bus paths in Rochester

By Lucia Johnson
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N.Y.

Loretta Scahill, a wavy-haired, blue-eyed fifth grader, rides a bus from her outer-city home to an integrated, inner-city elementary school.

For the first time, what school officials call a "desperately needed" flow of white schoolchildren into the inner-city is gearing up here.

Loretta and 150 other outer-city white youngsters were bused in to School No. 2 this year under Rochester's new "reverse-open-enrollment" program.

In another new inner-city integration project, 140 students—Negroes and whites—were bused in to the federally funded experimental World of Inquiry School this year.

It is imperative that these projects be expanded, officials say. Integration must not rest solely on the outward movement of the black community—Negro youngsters being bused to outer-city schools.

Reverse flow in the public schools will require concentrated partnership, they point out. Negroes will have to bus their children out to make room for the white children.

The special programs added to inner-city schools to draw white children in will have to be added to the schools to which Negroes are sent out.

Idea catches on slowly

Reverse open enrollment is growing only slowly. When 28,000 letters were sent to prospective parents announcing reverse busing in spring of 1967, only 4 were returned with unqualified support. It took a "political campaign," one official recalls, to get 150 children enrolled in School No. 2.

But the World of Inquiry School—with its wealth of innovative programs—is catching on fast. It already has a waiting list of 650 families. "Integration and diversity are central to this school," says William C. Pugh, the administrator.

"We don't have any enemies in this school," says Karlton Scott proudly, an 11-year-old Negro enrolled there.

Richard Low, a white 10-year-old says: "You learn that some Negroes are nice and some aren't. And that's the way it is with whites; and that's the way it is with anything else."

Children selected to represent a cross section of Rochester's economic and racial makeup, are classed in "family age groups"—ages five through ten, for instance, in the same room. They move at their own pace, without report cards, and with an abundance of individualized attention and free choice of activities.

Children and teachers appear to thrive on the freedom.

Expansion proposed

"In the public schools I saw kids held back by the system. You couldn't take them as far and as fast as they could go," says one teacher. "Here, that's our whole purpose. This is where the action is."

But doubts as to the school's ultimate outreach cloud some of the enthusiasm.

"I'm wondering if officials will have the courage—and the money—to sell this idea to the remainder of the community," says one parent. World of Inquiry School had a budget of $724,200 this year.

"Sure, World of Inquiry is great. But it's utopia," says a city school official. "You'll never see its programs out in the public schools."

Officials hope to open an expanded school—up to 600 students—in 1970. That should help bolster the inward flow of white children, they say.

But the bulk of support for reverse busing, officials admit, will have to be channeled into the regular public schools. And, at least for now, outer-city parents are hesitating—despite the special programs added to No. 2 to attract outside pupils.

These added features, together with busing Negro youngsters out to make room for the whites, and bringing the white children in, put the total cost of reverse open enrollment at some $380,000 this year.

'Twin' school opened

A new "twin" outer-city school, with the same special programs, has been opened. Negro parents now can send their youngsters here to make room for the incoming white children at No. 2.

Officials have another new selling point this year in their "campaign" to double the white enrollment at No. 2. This fall, a hot-lunch program will allow all children to eat together at school. Parents of bused children objected to the long lunch hour which gave neighborhood children time to go home, but meant a longer day for the bused children.

Although integration has had its flaws here, support for expanded reverse busing is picking up. Some suburban white families are also showing interest in the program.

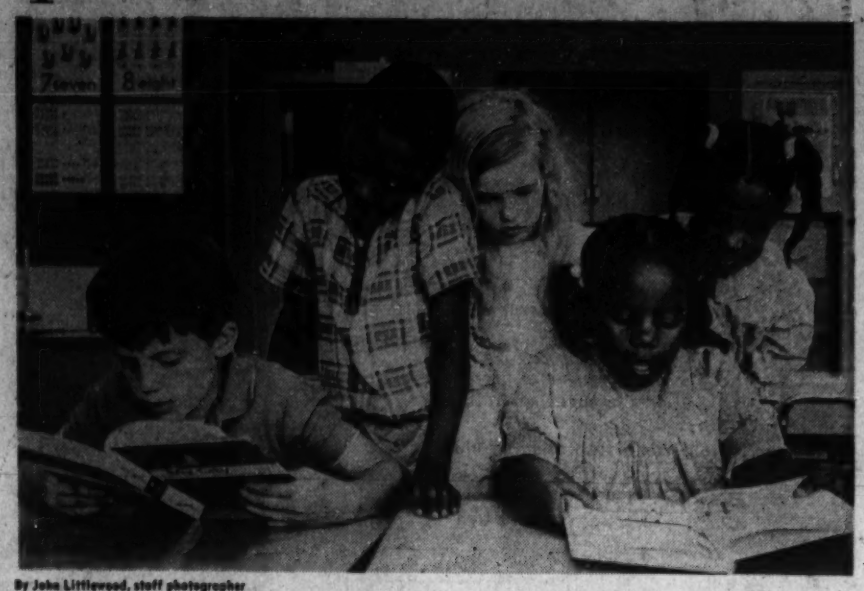
Closer unity urged

"My kids found it difficult to work together at first," says one fifth-grade teacher. "Their opinions were already pretty well formed. It's better to get them younger."

Greater involvement from Negro parents must be encouraged, adds Bruce Gillies, principal at school No. 2. Teacher sensitivity to problems of ghetto youngsters needs to be more carefully nurtured.

But now, at the end of the first year of reverse busing, students express the same camaraderie as at the World of Inquiry School.

"I had a lot of wrong ideas about whites. I thought they were mean—hoodlums," says 12-year-old Elton Allen. "Now I know they're not all like that."



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Two-way street to learning

These second graders at inner-city School No. 2 in Rochester, N.Y., are taking part in the city's new "reverse-open-enrollment" program. Students from the suburbs are bused to inner-city schools, while inner-city youngsters make the reverse trip in an attempt to eliminate racial imbalance.

"Yeah. Here you don't learn for a white person to hate a Negro," agrees Cathy Peck, a bused sixth grader.

Now, officials say, it's up to the parents. They only hope they can prompt more of them to agree with Mrs. Carolyn Thompson, whose seven-year-old daughter Michelle went to School No. 2 this year.

"Unless we integrate the schools and let the children judge for themselves," she says, "we'll never get the full understanding between the races which will hold this country together."

Second of four articles on school integration in a northern city. Next: inner-city youngsters—some bused, most left behind.

★ Possible unity of rebels in Burma worries India

Continued from Page 1

called Burma's chief of state a "fascist" and a "stooge for the imperialists and revisionists."

Peking found a ready-made situation awaiting it in Burma. The problem of keeping the country united is an old one. Ever since World War II, when Burma became a battleground, the country has been confronted with threats of rebellion and secession.

The major insurgent groups are:

- The Kachins in upper Burma. They are a martial people who fought the Japanese during World War II and have been in rebellion against the military regime of General Ne Win for the past five years.
- The Shans, who live in the Shan state east of Mandalay in the area bordering China, Laos, and Thailand. Their resistance movement is not unified and no one group can speak for the 1.5 million Shans. However, they are estimated to have between 2,000 or 3,000 guerrillas, with more being trained by the Chinese each month.
- The Karens, largest ethnic minority in Burma, with almost 2 million of the total population of 25.8 million. Their Karen National Defense Organization claims 7,000 men under arms, and they are active in the Irrawaddy River delta, south of Rangoon.

White Flags 'fly' openly

- The pro-Peking "White Flag" Communists, the most active and dangerous insurgents. The White Flags have operated for 20 years in the area approximately 100 miles north of Rangoon, but they are spreading their operations.

Even when Peking officially supported Rangoon's policy of nonalignment, it did not bother to conceal its connection with the White Flags. Leaders of the insurgency were granted political asylum in China, and Radio Peking has even openly broadcast greetings to the movement on its anniversary.

Since the break between China and Burma, the White Flag Communists (the Red Flags are Trotskyite Communists) have stepped up their campaign of terror in the countryside.

Goals varied

It has been reported that most of the arms coming from Communist China into Burma and India are brought under cover of darkness along the old Burma and Ledo roads, once Nationalist China's supply lifeline during World War II.

But Peking has a problem if it wants to start a Vietnam-type war in Burma. For it is difficult to unite the insurgent tribes to fight an ideological war against the Rangoon government.

The independent tribes are not too interested in communism. They want only autonomy or an independent state.

The White Flags, however, want to overthrow the government and replace it with a Marxist regime.

Even if Peking fails to achieve solidarity among the insurgents, all-out attacks on the government by all the rebellious groups independently could eventually overwhelm Burma's small Army.

Since 1958, Burma has quietly been receiving American military aid. The United States also sends mobile training teams and contract technical specialists ("tech-reps") to Burma.

The question now faced by Americans is what happens if the Ne Win Army runs into trouble and he asks for help to put down the rebellion?

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'Everest' next

Sailors leap at challenges

By John Parrott
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

In a world of mass culture, more people are sailing farther to find a challenge in the wide-open oceans.

After the dramas of the transatlantic solo sailing race, another great adventure is reaching its climax. Portsmouth greengrocer and fruiterer Alec Rose returns to a vast bubble of publicity as a result of his singlehanded, two-stop voyage around the world. This will burst as he lands at the Royal Albert Yacht Club, Southsea.

As he steps ashore, three other yachtsmen already are involved in a race to become the first person to sail nonstop, singlehanded around the world.

Mr. Rose has said he does not want the glare of a triumphant return. When he set out July 16 last year aboard his seven-ton yacht Lively Lady he said:

"When I come back I don't want the ballyhoo that Sir Francis [Chichester] got. That [ballyhoo] was just terrible."

'A bit dubious'

His wife, Dorothy, recently warned him about the reception by phone when he was off Land's End.

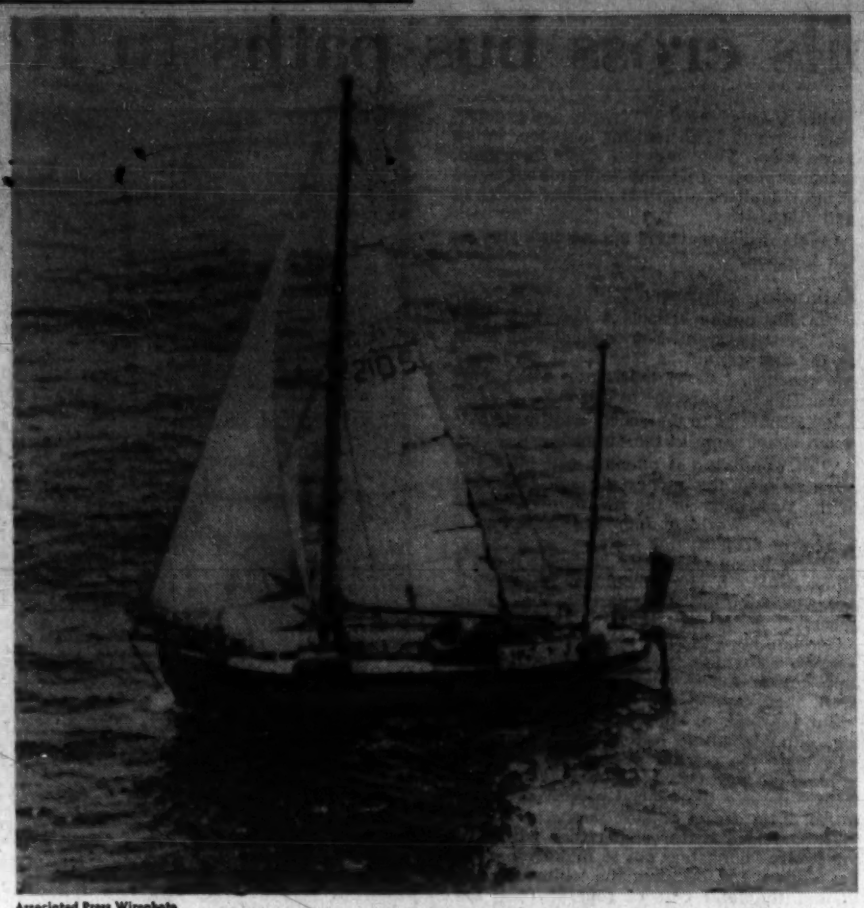
"He seemed a bit dubious about the reception plans," said Mrs. Rose, "but I told him that if he would do these silly things he must expect it."

Whether "silly" or not the British public's attention has been captured as well and truly as it was when Sir Francis Chichester returned from the first singlehanded voyage around the world making only one landing.

Mr. Rose's trip has had two qualities that have caught people's attention. First, it has been a personal adventure for him. Second, there have been no commercial sponsors, as there were with Sir Francis.

Commercial offers

"I've saved all my life for this," was one of Alec Rose's parting comments. His savings—in the shape of Lively Lady—had in fact nearly ended up on the bottom of the English Channel the first time he set off in 1964. Then he had planned to race Sir Francis Chichester but he collided with a merchant ship in the English Channel.



Associated Press Wirephoto

In sight of home

Alec Rose nears the end of his round-the-world, two-stop sail. Sailing into the English Channel, Mr. Rose picked up an escort of two Royal Navy minesweepers that will accompany him to a tumultuous welcome at Portsmouth.

This time no collisions occurred. But it has been a trip of extreme challenge for this mild-spoken man. After spending Christmas, 1967, in Australia with one of his two sons, he ran into fierce storms which forced him to dock in New Zealand for repairs before tackling fearsome Cape Horn on the tip of South America.

His 36-foot yacht, accompanied by a journalist's aircraft, successfully rounded the Horn and with only relatively minor troubles has reached the channel.

"Lively Lady has stood up to the journey wonderfully well to everything the seas threw at us," Mr. Rose told journalists who met him off Land's End.

Now the question is how well will Mr. Rose stand up to the military-like reception planned for him?

Mrs. Rose, who has minded their business as well as the correspondence and mounting commercial offers that accompanied the growing publicity, is confident he will really quite enjoy it "when it all happens."

The Royal Navy has laid on "Operation Rosehip" to protect the yacht from the estimated 4,000 or so small craft that will be welcoming him at Spithead, off Portsmouth. Already two minesweepers have guided him up the channel to allow him to rest from the anxiety of meeting other shipping at night.

Mr. Rose's every movement will be covered by nationwide TV networks as the Portsmouth civic reception swings under way. Without doubt, Mr. Rose will know what publicity means after a few weeks on terra firma.

Two prizes wait

On landing, Mr. Rose will have been at sea about 150 days since leaving Australia.

As he arrives, other men have set out or are preparing for what Sir Francis Chichester calls "the Everest of the sea"—round the world, nonstop, singlehanded. The contestants are out to win one if not both of the two prizes—£5,000 ($12,000) for the fastest voyage and a Golden Globe for the first to complete the course—offered by the Sunday Times of London. Ten men, so far, are scheduled to sail before the competition's closing date—Oct. 31, 1968.

Following the dramatic rescues of Jean de Kat and Edith Baumann when they lost their ships during solo Atlantic sailing races, concern now is being expressed about the quality and qualifications of some of the entrants.

For instance, one contestant has never been out in a severe storm so has no conception of those he will experience in the roaring 40's and around Cape Horn.

But perhaps the greatest challenge facing all the contestants will be almost a year of solitude.

Can Gaullists control massive majority?

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

"Too big a victory?"

This question is heard on all sides here after the Gaullist landslide in the National Assembly election.

● The answer may be "Yes."

It may be that the Gaullist majority is so large as to be unwieldy. It has been won not only with expectable conservative votes. It reflects also a big swing of heretofore leftist or workers' votes from the Communist and Socialist parties.

Already the left wing of the Gaullist party is warning the government that it must make good on its promises of social and economic reforms or run into trouble.

● Or the answer may be "No."

Hazards noted

Can the Guallists surmount the hazards of such a vast victory? If so, they may lead France nearer to big-party democratic systems that have served the United States and Britain well and have been frankly favored for France by President de Gaulle.

One of the lesser-observed features of this election is that it continues a steady expansion of the Gaullist party in the National Assembly. The Gaullists all by themselves hold a majority today. This is the first time any French political party has done so.

The Gaullists have come to this position in four elections.

In 1958 they won 189 seats, in 1962 they won 274.

In 1967 Gaullists and their allies won 244 seats. In 1968 they have won 357, according to latest figures.

Political map redrawn

But no wonder the question about the consequences of their victory is being asked. The election has changed the political map of France. It has brought Gaullists to power in regions where only leftists have had any chance in the past.

These are notably regions of the south of France, like the Dordogne and the Vaucluse. There poverty and lack of economic development are beginning to give way to government-financed industry.

These upsets, plus the size of the Gaullist majority, may actually have exaggerated the Gaullist sweep. It is, to be sure, very wide. But it does not mean that the great majority of French men and women are suddenly voting Gaullist.

Many of the contests were very close. There was one in which the winner had only one vote more than his opponent. Some 50 seats were decided by less than a thousand votes. Many others were won by much narrower margins.

Popular majority slimmer

The Gaullists hold more than two and a half times as many seats as their opponents. But they did not, of course, get anything like that proportion of the popular vote.

In the first round of voting, June 23, they got about 10,500,000 votes.

Their opponents got more than 9,000,000. In the second round, June 30, the Gaullists got 6,700,000 against 6,100,000.

Defeated politicians see the election as a stampede started by fear. They call it a mere "reprieve" for Gaullism.

Others prefer the outcome to the alternative that seemed offered at the barricades of May. But they see a danger that the government will misread the returns as a mandate for continuing its old ways.

"If it does," one conservative comment runs, "the debate that ought to take place in Parliament will again take place in the streets."

Pompidou makes a point

Like a direct answer to this comment came a public statement by Premier Georges Pompidou. It was a warning to the 58 Independent Republicans who help make up the Gaullist majority.

They do not consider themselves Gaullists. They are known as "Giscardists," followers of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. They are showing signs of wishing to maintain a separate identity for their party.

But some Gaullist leaders would like to absorb them into one big majority party. Mr. Pompidou told the "Giscardists" July 1 that "one cannot distinguish between adhering to the government and adhering to the President of the Republic." This statement seemed to many Frenchmen to reassert the 10-year-old tradition of Gaullist rule with its sharply personalized quality.

Such statements help to account for a widely expressed feeling that the government must try "to overcome its victory."

It is pointed out that the Communists have gained something, too — big wage increases for workers. These costs the government can hardly afford in view of new tariffless competition with the other European Common Market countries which officially started July 1.

Unemployment is a growing problem. And how to budget for the fiscal setbacks imposed by the May crisis and nationwide strikes must be among the first problems attacked by the government a little more than a week from now.

Peking snubs UN atomic bid

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

As expected, Peking has rejected a United Nations invitation to a conference of nuclear "haves and have nots" late in August.

The Chinese Communist rejection of a telegram from Secretary-General U Thant was abrupt.

U Thant's cable of notification about the Geneva nuclear conference was rejected by the Peking telegraph office. That office refused even to pass on the Thant message to Peking government officials.

It merely returned a service message to the Radio Corporation of America which had transmitted the UN cable addressed to Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi.

The message to RCA said "The People's Republic of China has no relations whatsoever with the United Nations. We therefore refuse to accept the June 25 telegram of U Thant."

UN members having contact with Peking expected some such rebuff because of the continued refusal of the membership to seat Peking here. But the low level of the rejection was taken as a sign of unusually strong rebuke.

Rhodesia sentences Africans

Salisbury, Rhodesia

A Salisbury court gave 20-year prison sentences this week to nine African nationalist guerrillas who surrendered to Rhodesian forces near the northern border earlier this year.

The nine, charged with possessing offensive weapons and materials, were the first of 42 to appear on similar charges.

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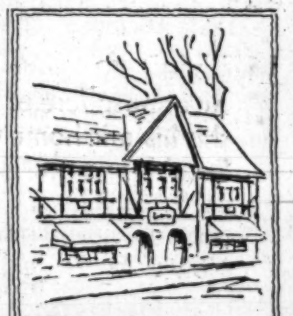
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ABM drama unfolds

TV script conceived of U.S.-Soviet maneuvers to avoid costly antiballistic-missile race

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Suppose that "Mission Impossible" or "I Spy" is to be replaced by a television series on the fight to avoid a costly and ominous antiballistic-missile race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Script and camera work, covering such key scenes as the American effort to get talks started; the fierce struggle inside the Kremlin on whether, and how, to accept; and the important Soviet statement June 27 indicating willingness for "an exchange of opinion" might go something like this:

Camera closes in on Dean Rusk, Andrei A. Gromyko, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, pens in hand, in the Kremlin, Aug. 5, 1963. Flashbulbs pop.

Narrator, possibly Orson Welles:

"When the partial test-ban treaty was signed, ruling out nuclear explosions above ground and underwater, the Soviet Union pushed ahead with its traditional idea of general complete disarmament."

A scene change, to Geneva. Ice and snow. It is Jan. 21, 1964. Delegates hurry into the old Palais des Nations building for the reconvened 18-nation disarmament committee.

'Verified freeze offered'

Closeup of William C. Foster, chief United States delegate. He speaks.

Narrator: "Through Mr. Foster, President Johnson offers a verified freeze on all strategic nuclear missiles, offensive and defensive."

Jan. 28, Geneva. Shot of Soviet negotiator, Semyon K. Tsarapkin. He offers a plan to destroy all bombers, at once.

Feb. 18. Mr. Tsarapkin rejects "freeze" plan.

June 16 — Summer in Geneva. Camera pans, from Lake Geneva, Mr. Foster. He rejects an earlier Soviet plan for nuclear-weapon elimination in three stages.

A jump in time: January, 1967. United States Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson enters the Soviet Foreign Ministry Building in Moscow. He carries a letter from President Johnson, urging talks on anti-ballistic missiles.

Then a succession of scenes, as the narrator explains:

"The Kremlin had a problem. Should it talk? Was it better to continue rushing to catch up to the United States's offensive capacity to build its Galosh ABM system near Moscow to protect western Russia? Was it, instead, wiser to try to head off any United States plans to build an ABM system, and at the same time try to freeze American offensive missiles by offering to talk?"

Kosygin under lights

Feb. 9. London. Mr. Kosygin under the television lights for a press conference. He defends antiballistic missiles: They are defensive, designed to save lines, not to take them. "We advocate an end, in general, to nuclear arming and to nuclear-weapon stockpiles. We are ready for this . . . ," he says.

Narrator: "Obviously, the Russians haven't yet been able to hammer out a firm position."

Feb. 15. Moscow. A shot of Pravda, Soviet Union's main newspaper.

Narrator: "Pravda carries an article saying that Mr. Kosygin actually said in London that the Soviet Government was indeed ready to go ahead with talks on both offensive and defensive missiles.

"Later a Soviet spokesman amazed foreign correspondents in Moscow by telling them Pravda had made a mistake, and that a 'correct' version of the Soviet attitude would be published later.

"It wasn't. Debate obviously was raging in the Kremlin."

Impromptu conference

March 2—Washington. Camera on President Johnson at impromptu press conference. He reads part of a reply by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to the letter delivered by Ambassador Thompson. Mr. Kosygin has "confirmed the willingness of the Soviet Government to discuss means of limiting the arms race" in offensive, as well as defensive, missiles.

Narrator: "Was Mr. Johnson making too much of this? Had Mr. Kosygin really been able to persuade the military-political opposition in Moscow that talks would be a good idea?"

Now the camera moves to the famous summit meeting between President Johnson and Premier Kosygin June 23-25, 1967, at Glassboro, N.J. Scenes of stampeding newsmen, Mr. Kosygin waving.

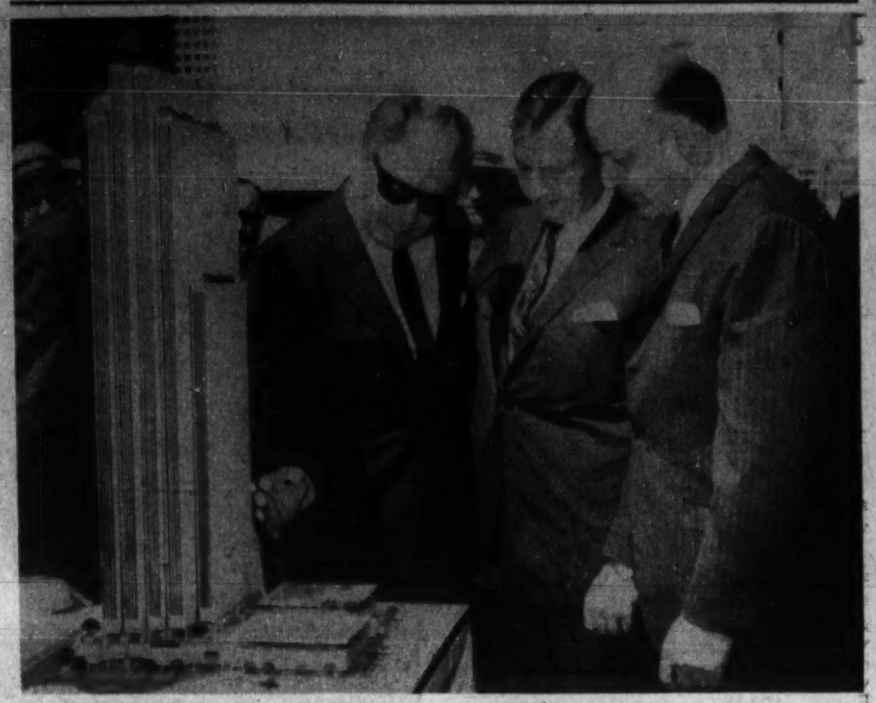
Narrator: "At the White House, June 25, Mr. Johnson says it had been agreed that Mr. Gromyko and Secretary of State Rusk should 'pursue' arms limitation at the United Nations 'in the days ahead.' "

Later that day at the United Nations, Mr. Kosygin is shown, saying that limiting missile development should include, not just antimissile defense systems (which he had said in London the previous February were to save lives, not to take them), but "the entire complex of disarmament questions."

Narrator, as camera roves between Geneva, Moscow, and Washington:

"Then, silence from the Russians, despite American efforts to get talks moving. The nonproliferation treaty took center stage. At last. . . ."

Camera shows Vasily V. Kuznetsov, Soviet representative at the United Nations, April 26, 1968, and again May 20, saying in New York that the Soviet Union was ready to agree "on concrete steps" aimed at limiting, then reducing "strategic means of delivery of nuclear weapons."



Associated Press Wirephoto

At the water's edge

Groundbreaking ceremonies July 2 started the $150 million, 8½-acre Embarcadero Center in San Francisco. It will be located near the Ferry Building. John Portman, architect; David Rockefeller, an owner, and Mayor Joseph Alioto view the Center model.

Repatriated GI says asylum in Sweden not for him

By the Associated Press

Pontiac, Mich.

More than a year ago Ray Jones became the first American GI to seek political asylum in Sweden. But today he is back home in Pontiac, Mich., because he says if he stayed in Sweden, "I would be running away from all the problems here."

Mr. Jones was interviewed by Jim Long of the Pontiac Press.

The 21-year-old Negro said he sought sanctuary in Sweden in protest of United States involvement in the Vietnam war and because of racial prejudice he said he witnessed while stationed in the Army in Germany.

Soldier convicted

Mr. Jones fled to Sweden in January, 1967, about a year after he was drafted. While there, he said, he met many Communists who were interested in his situation.

"I found out, though, that they wanted to use me as a political tool against America," he said.

After realizing this, Mr. Jones said, "It helped me make up my mind even more that this wasn't the thing for me."

He returned to Germany in March and was charged and convicted by a court-martial of being absent without leave (AWOL). After spending 11 weeks in the stockade, he was given a bad-conduct discharge.

Mr. Jones returned to the United States last summer with his German-born wife Gabrielle and their six-month-old son.

He says he is proud a Negro was the first GI to show he was against the war by going to Sweden, but he adds that it was important that a Negro be the first "to come back to show that we love America."

Mr. Jones doesn't believe there is any single, easy answer to settling social problems in the United States. He says because of ministers and civil-rights leaders, "many Negroes feel that someday a prince will come and give us all our civil rights."

But he adds: "Even though we [Negroes] have all these racial problems, we do love America. Sweden is no place for us except maybe for a vacation."

How Ellis Island grew

Ellis Island, the abandoned immigration center in New York Harbor, originally measured 3½ acres. Nine-tenths of its present 27½ acres is ballast dumped by ships from all over the world.

Egypt-Soviet ship pact

By Reuters

Cairo

Egypt will build a number of ships for the Soviet Union, Industry Minister Aziz Sedky told the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram. He did not say how many or what type.

The Soviets are providing training for Egyptian shipbuilders under a five-year agreement.

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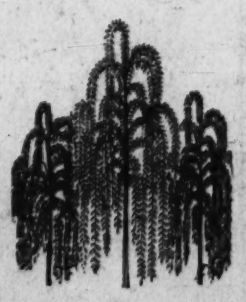

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★Park jolt looms in Congress

Continued from Page 1

years could be lost," says Stewart M. Brandborg, executive secretary of the Wilderness Society. "But if citizens can make their views known to Congress, it can be a time of great opportunity," he adds.

"The month of July will determine much about the shape of conservation for this country," says Michael McCloskey, conservation director of the Sierra Club.

Concern is growing among some members of Congress and the administration over the basic issues of preservation of the environment. A joint House-Senate symposium on "the need for a national environment policy" has been called for July 17.

Among those on the panel will be John W. Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition, Laurance S. Rockefeller, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty, Cabinet members Wilbur Cohen, Orville L. Freeman, Stewart L. Udall, and Robert C. Weaver, and presidential science adviser Donald Hornig.

Redwood park questions

Representatives of industry, the academic world, and foundations also will take part in discussions. The symposium is being organized by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, and congressmen George P. Miller, chairman, and Emilio Q. Daddario of the House Science and Astronautics Committee.

Authorization for a redwoods national park now seems assured. But its size and content are the subject of a strategy duel between the powerful chairmen of the House and Senate Interior Committees.

The Senate last November voted a 65,000-acre park at an estimated cost of $60 million for private lands, and including two state redwood parks. The bill also included trade of Departement of Agriculture Forest Service land for private timber land so that other privately owned prime redwood tracts could be included in the national park.

After long delay the House Interior Committee passed its version of the redwood national park, calling for a 26,000-acre park and omitting the controversial Forest Service trade feature.

Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall openly told members of the House committee that the size of the park would be determined in a House-Senate conference. He suggested that the House would have greater "maneuverability" in conference if the committee members refrained from amendments in committee session or in floor debate to get a larger park.

Committee member John P. Saylor warned that if the park was not authorized this year, some of the best stands of virgin redwoods would be lost to commercial timber cutting.

Meanwhile Secretary of Agriculture Freeman and Forest Service employees have been opposing any redwood park bill that would include the trade of Forest Service land. Lumber companies in the redwood park area also are lobbying against a bill that would preserve too much of the private timber land — unless they are given Forest Service land as compensation.

Fund hurdle passed

One stumbling block to a large (and costly) redwood park may have been hurdled in a recent House-Senate conference on the new land-and-water-fund bill. Congressman Aspinall said earlier this year that no new expensive national parks would be authorized until funding was assured.

Land-and-water-fund revenues, used for new state and federal parks and recreation areas, are running far below the amounts estimated when the act was passed in 1965. Also land acquisition costs are escalating. A deficit of $2.6 billion is estimated in planning for the park needs of the next 10 years.

To overcome this deficit and provide money for the redwood park and other new parks, Congress has been considering a proposal to augment land-and-water-fund income with $100 million a year from continental shelf oil revenues.

Senator Jackson proposed this new form of funding in a bill introduced in April, 1967. When the concept was accepted by the administration early this year, approval by Congress appeared probable. But Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long and his Louisiana colleague, Sen. Allen J. Ellender, engineered a coup to block the proposal. They pushed through the Senate by a narrow margin a provision to use general treasury revenues to make up any deficit in land-and-water-fund income.

Conservation forces rallied to present their case in the House. Despite vigorous floor debate by House Majority Whip Hale Boggs and Rep. Edwin E. Willis (both from Louisiana which has most of the continental shelf oil resources), the proposal to prevent the use of oil revenues was resoundingly defeated in a floor debate.

Funding approved

A Senate-House conference worked out an agreement satisfactory to Senator Jackson, earmarking an additional $100 million a year for parks during the next five years—and this is expected to pass both houses. The Louisiana opposition accepted language in the bill providing that offshore oil revenues up to $100 million a year be used only if direct congressional appropriations from general treasury funds plus regular land-and-water-fund income fail to reach the $200 million mark.

Three days after the land-and-water-fund agreement had been reached, and with funds for purchase of a redwood national park apparently assured, chairman Aspinall's full Interior Committee approved a purposely reduced redwood park, in line with Mr. Aspinall's statement that the real size would be worked out in Senate-House conference.

Now the plot thickens. What will be the bargaining at the conference? Will it be just on the redwoods—say, over the question of whether to include the Forest Service purchase unit. Or is the prospect of a redwood park being used as leverage for other issues such as the North Cascades national park or for Colorado River water projects?

Colorado River study

A North Cascades park in the State of Washington (the authorizing bill was passed by the Senate months ago) is the No. 1 priority for Washington's Senator Jackson. But the Forest Service opposes the park because most of the land will be taken from it to form the park. Lumber and mining companies are also against it. The interior subcommittee on parks has delayed its field hearing on the North Cascades park until July 13, making it perilously late for House action this year. So House Interior Committee chairman Aspinall will have this for "bargaining" points.

The principal subject for bargaining at still another Senate-House conference will be the Colorado River water bills. The House version includes authorization of studies that could lead to diverting Columbia River water into the lower Colorado River Basin, and also has a number of large water projects for the states of Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico—as well as the basic central Arizona project already approved by the Senate.

Senator Jackson is especially concerned over the section of the House bill that might lead to changing the flow of the Columbia River and building the nation's greatest system of diversionary canals and tunnels across the Northwest to the Colorado River Basin. California and Arizona representatives are working together to get more water. Congressmen from the upper-basin states (including Colorado's Aspinall) want their water projects.

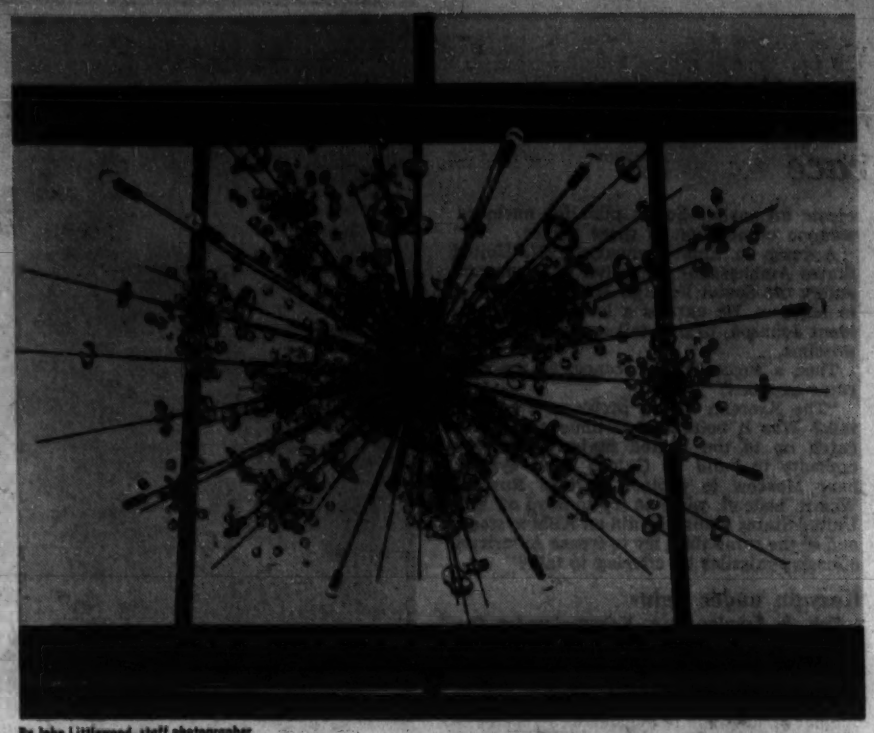
Conservation groups have been in the thick of the Colorado River water problems. They won one battle to exclude any dams around the Grand Canyon. And they lost another, to get absolute assurance that part of the Gila Forest Service Wilderness Area would not be flooded by the Hooker Dam propect in New Mexico. Most conservation groups also oppose diversion of the Columbia River.

Senator Jackson and the Senate Interior Committee hold the chief bargaining leverage over the Colorado River projects because they do not even have to accept a conference with the House if they want to block the bill. In the way of practical politics, however, Senator Jackson and Mr. Aspinall probably will get together privately to make some agreements before the Senate-House conferences take place.

Highway threat seen

Another struggle is shaping up over a proposed amendment to the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968, which would dilute protections given natural areas in the highway act of 1966.

The powerful highway lobby is behind an amendment to the 1968 highway act which allows the Department of Transportation merely to "consider alternatives" before running highways through, or putting airports in parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges or historic sites. The 1966 act provides that the secretary should not approve projects unless "there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land."



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Baubles, bangles, and bulbs

Music isn't the only form of art awaiting visitors to the Metropolitan Opera House in New York's Lincoln Center. Casting an artistic light on the entrance to the opera house are such unusual chandeliers as this one.

Rabbis urge bomb halt

By the Associated Press

Boston

The Central Conference of American Rabbis, representing 1,000 Reform Jewish leaders, has called for an immediate halt in United States bombing of North Vietnam.

The group adopted a resolution here saying that "effective peace talks in Paris cannot be initiated until the bombing stops, especially attacks upon civilian populations, and the National Liberation Front is recognized."

U.S. says tariff-wall rise could depress trade

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The battlefield is canned tomatoes, auto engines, steel mesh wire, chickens—"stewers," "broilers" and "grillers"—and other goods.

The battle itself, now being waged by the United States Government, is to keep world trade flowing more and more freely.

The "enemy" is the voice of protectionism, now growing louder in the land—and also the honest worry of liberal-minded businessmen that other nations are discriminating too much against American goods and that the time may have come to retaliate with higher American restrictions.

Officials here are blunt: Unless the government shows American business that it is prepared to fight hard for lower tariffs abroad and more help for domestic industries suffering from competitive imports, then it is in danger of losing the coalition of forces here that has championed freer world trade for the past 20 years.

Quotas proposed

Protectionist forces — the American steel and textile industries foremost among them —are now trying to persuade the House Ways and Means Committee to add a host of restrictive quotas and other amendments to the President's new trade-legislation requests.

Against them, administration spokesmen argue that higher barriers here would mean other countries building higher barriers of their own against the United States. World trade would suffer. Depression could result as it did 38 years ago.

The steel industry says it should not have to compete with a flood of cheaper imports from nations like Japan, where labor costs are lower. Critics reply that the steel industry has priced itself out of world competition and that the answer lies in more efficient methods, not hiding behind comforting quota walls.

Discrimination cited

The administration has a harder time answering the liberal businessmen. Officials agree that other countries are keeping out American exports in some areas.

The businessmen point to quotas on auto part imports by Japan, working against foreign-built auto assembly plants. They dislike "road taxes" in Europe which discriminate sharply against the larger-sized American car engines.

They object to the inflated domestic prices for poultry and other agricultural produce inside the European Common Market—more specifically, to the variable levies the market charges on poultry imports to prevent the United States and others from selling at lower prices.

In Switzerland (a large market for chicken), American "stewers," "broilers," and "grillers" (a "griller" is a "broiler" without neck or giblets) have been hurt by competition from subsidized Common Market and Danish poultry.

Surpluses produced

Americans are doubly piqued because the Common Market's high domestic prices lead to surpluses, which the market then "sacrifices" abroad at low prices, driving world prices down.

Italy subsidizes the export here of its canned tomatoes, welded steel wire mesh, and electrical transmission towers.

What, then, is the American Government to do? Officials have adopted several strategies.

Basically, they are trying to use the powers they do have—as well as urging the Ways and Means Committee to pass the President's new legislation, which would give them more.

The legislation would renew the President's ability to raise and lower tariffs at will. It would let him end protectionist tariffs on certain classes of chemicals (the "American selling price") and offer more assistance to American industries hurt by imports.

Subsidies resumed

In 1963, officials saw the Common Market raise barriers against American chickens—so they retaliated by raising tariffs against Volkswagen trucks, starches, and French cognac.

Lately, it has considered some form of temporary protection against foreign imports — but rejected the idea, as running too great a risk of reciprocal action abroad.

Reluctantly, it has agreed to resume subsidizing American companies selling chickens to Switzerland. On April 29 this year, the Agriculture Department said that although it disapproved of subsidies in principle, it had no choice but to resume the kind of subsidies it offered in 1965, and again in October, 1966.

Terms and conditions will be similar to 1965, which averaged out at 12.3 cents per kilogram on 1,165,752 kilograms sold to Switzerland. (Another 95,256 subsidized kilograms were also sold to Austria.)

The subsidies are paid to enable local producers to sell their poultry at very low prices in the Swiss market.

Duties imposed

Most recently, Washington has made it clear it will impose special "countervailing" duties on goods from France, which has moved to subsidize exports to recover from its recent wave of internal disruption.

Officials also have used their power to impose "countervailing" duties against those Italian tomatoes, steel mesh wire, and transmission towers. The duties equal the amount of the subsidies Italy pays its producers.

But, as William Roth, the President's special representative for trade negotiations, told the Ways and Means Committee, "competitive subsidies are not a permanent solution."

So he is leading an American drive in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to discuss, case by case, the effect of the Common Market's Common Agricultural Policy.

Last December, Washington suggested a broad compilation of all the so-called nontariff barriers used by GATT members — border taxes, export subsidies, import quotas, "buy national" laws, discriminatory internal taxes and customs valuations, and so on.

It hopes that the restrictions can be analyzed, and some recommendations made in the autumn of this year.

Second of three articles on international-trade-bill proposals in Congress. Next: prospects of trading with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

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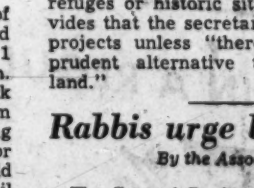
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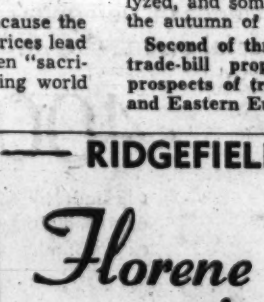

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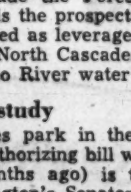
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Missile evaluation adds hurdle to arms talks

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The extreme complexities of the strategic balance will complicate Soviet-American discussions of offensive and defensive arms limitations.

In the past several years, a rapidly advancing nuclear-weapons technology in the Soviet Union and the United States has made it steadily more difficult to assess present strengths as well as potential.

Five years ago arms limitation would have been a substantially easier matter, for the relative strengths of the two countries would have been far easier to assess. Inspection, if agreed upon, would have been a substantially simpler affair. In addition, the U.S. could have been more secure in the knowledge that an understanding had come at a time in which its own superiority would have been obvious and real.

At present, however, the situation is somewhat different.

General parity reached

Most observers agree in the opinion that the Soviets and the Americans have reached a point of general and relative parity in nuclear weaponry. Each side has its particular and peculiar strengths, but the sum total of them appears to be in the neighborhood of rough equality.

Two major military problems will have to be faced as the two superpowers attempt to come to grips with the problems of strategic-arms limitation:

- The proliferation of disparate types of weaponry will make it difficult to assess specific strengths, thus, the superpowers may well find it difficult to reach an agreement on specifics of curtailment.
- Inspection will be extremely difficult, even if agreement can be reached on the matter.

The Soviet strategic program is shrouded in secrecy—an advantage that may have hidden some Soviet strengths and advances. By comparison, U.S. strategic programs have been extensively discussed in public debate, and many particulars are available to the general public.

Soviets outpace U.S.

Many defense sources believe that the Soviets are building their nuclear arsenal at a substantially more rapid pace than is the United States. As a result, some American analysts believe, the Soviets could make meaningful gains in the period before any sort of agreement could be reached and become effective. That could make a substantial difference in the relative balance.

A comparison of present strengths indicates that the United States is apparently leading in several important areas:

- The U.S. is making headway in the development of multiple warheads for its missile force. Some multiple warheads have been installed in Polaris A-3 missles aboard nuclear submarines, and a somewhat smaller number have been placed atop Minuteman II missiles.

However, present American multiple warheads are not separately targetable, in that they are released simultaneously to fall in something of a grapeshot pattern. Several years hence, the U.S. hopes to have Minuteman III land-based missiles and submarine-based Poseidon missiles equipped with separately guided warheads of a substantially more advanced nature.

U.S. ahead in sub missiles

- The United States has an obvious lead in the number of submarine-based missiles, with a total of 656 available as opposed to an estimated Soviet strength of 150 sea-based ballistic missiles. In addition, American submarines carrying missiles are of a substantially more advanced nature and are all nuclear powered.

However, the Soviets also have an important strength:

- A fractional-orbital-bombardment system (FOBS) has been tested and probably could be put into production in the future, possibly before agreement could be reached. The FOBS, defense officials believe, could be used to attack American cities and bomber bases, thus allowing a greater concentration of the inherently more accurate missiles on the attack of U.S. missile installations. A high degree of accuracy would supposedly be necessary to damage seriously the American missile force in its silos.

Missile defense compared

- The Soviets will pass the United States this year in the number of available land-based missiles. A major gap in the land-based missile-force size could develop before agreement is reached if the Soviets continue their active production program. The size of the American force is remaining constant.

The antiballistic-missile defense system being constructed around Moscow could be finished in a matter of perhaps two years. Some defense sources believe completion might come sooner.

The Soviets are alone among the superpowers in having a ballistic-missile defense.

The United States has decided to deploy a Sentinel ABM system designed to protect against an attack from Communist China.

But the Soviets are somewhat further along in this effort, and some sources believe that the Soviets may be able shortly to provide some measure of defense of all of western Russia.

Capability questioned

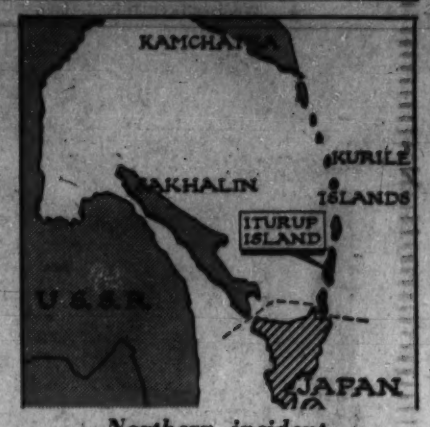
The Institute for Strategic Studies in London believes that the Soviet ABM defenses remain quite modest, and sees the Soviets as being sharply divided on the question of the effectiveness of ABM systems.

There is, however, some question among informed analysts here as to the ability of the American missile force against an anti-ballistic-missile defense. When the newer U.S. missiles are deployed, the missile forces will be able to exhaust foreseeable Soviet defenses. There is some question in informed quarters about the capabilities of missiles now in the American inventory.

Multiple warheads in either the United States or Soviet missile forces would present tremendous inspection problems.

It is very difficult to assess alterations to a missile force, far more so indeed than it is to get information on increases in missile force size.

Consequently, agreement to talk is no easy panacea to the difficulties of the nuclear balance. And it will be no easy matter to come to an understanding acceptable to the two extremely advanced superpowers.



Northern incident

The United States has begun steps to persuade the Soviet Union to release a U.S. transport plane carrying 214 Vietnam-bound troops. The plane was forced down by the Soviets after reportedly straying too near Iturup Island in the Kurile chain.

U.S. scenic-trail aid nears

By the Associated Press

Washington

A five-year, $500 million program for the development of four major scenic trails for recreation has been approved in a bill that passed the Senate.

The bill, sent to the House, would authorize the acquisition of land for these four trails and provide studies aimed at bringing 11 more trails into the system later.

- **Appalachian, 2,000 miles along the Appalachian Mountains from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, to Springer Mountain, Ga.**
- **Continental Divide, northern sector, 1,000 miles along the Rocky Mountains from the Canadian border in Glacier National Park to Yellowstone National Park.**
- **Pacific Crest, 2,350 miles from the California-Mexican border to the Washington-Canadian border near Lake Ross.**
- **Potomac Heritage Trail, 8,325 miles along the Potomac River to its sources in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including the 170-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath.**

Trails in study section are: Continental Divide (southern sector), Chisholm, Lewis and Clark, Natchez Trace, North Country, Oregon, Santa Fe, Long, Mormon, Gold Rush Trails in Alaska, and Mormon Battalion.

Soon man may see an atom thanks to new devices

By the Associated Press

Pasadena, Calif.

Man's age-old desire to see an atom may be fulfilled in a year or so.

Two of the sharpest tools of modern science — the electron microscope and the computer — have been teamed up in a project to make this incredibly tiny building block of all matter visible for the first time.

First goal of the project is to unlock the secret of genes, the living blueprints of heredity which may enable biologists someday to control evolution.

If successful the same technique would tell physicists more about nuclear energy, the key to a long-promised Golden Age of almost limitless power.

Electron microscopes, capable of magnifying 500,000 times compared with the 1,000-magnification of microscopes using light, have already probed deep into complex molecules, showing how each is made up of thousands of atoms.

But the sharpest electron microscope image yet photographed does not quite get down to the ultimate: the atom.

Structures less than five atoms in diameter simply do not show up.

A technique for seeing better in the microcosmos of the very small is under study at the California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Dr. Robert Nathan, the scientist who worked out a way to use computers to improve spacecraft pictures of the moon and Mars, plans to link computers with electron microscopes and thus photograph a single atom.

"What we are doing now is studying the feasibility of such a technique," Dr. Nathan said in an interview, "building the hookups between the computer, the electron microscope, and the camera.

"We expect to have much of this done in six months or so, and then we can get on with the proving of methods and actual research. It's always hard to say just how fast research will go but with luck we could be taking pictures of atoms in a year or so."

The reason optical microscopes can't see an atom is that light waves are too blunt. The distance from trough to crest, Nathan says, is about half a micron. A micron is a microscopic unit of measure in the metric system; there are one million of them in a meter, which is about 40 inches.

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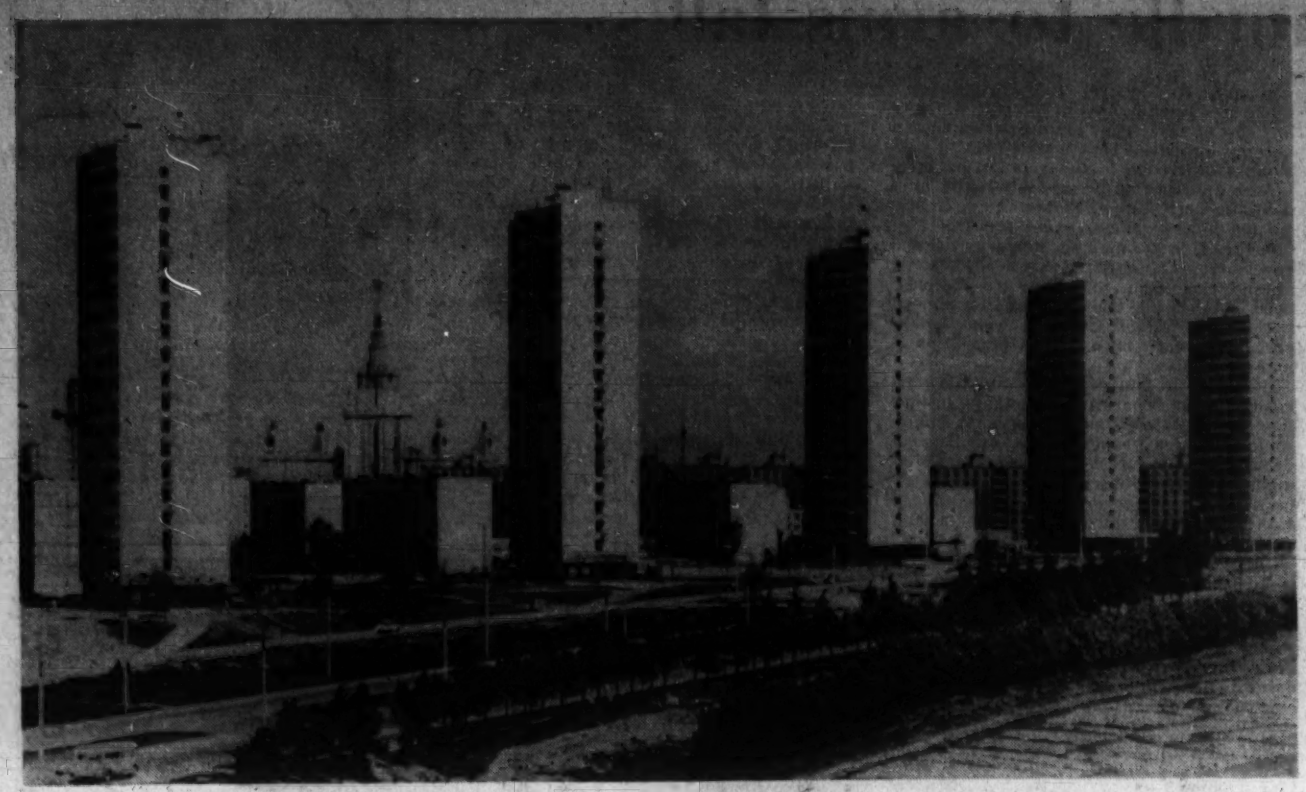

Keystone

Suburban Moscow

New blocks of flats sprout along Lenin Avenue in the outskirts of Moscow. The 19-story buildings, part of the Soviet capital's efforts to meet a persistent housing shortage, are in sharp contrast to the ponderous "wedding-cake" style building in the background.

Pakistan reclaims saline land

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan

Toiling under the roasting summer sun in West Pakistan's wastelands, agricultural experts are experimenting with ways to revitalize saline lands.

Powdered gypsum, found in great abundance all over West Pakiston, is being used to flush out sodium salts that make the land barren. The sodium salts have accumulated in the soil through years of intensive irrigation.

The magnitude of the salinity problem in West Pakistan can be gauged from the fact that every year nearly 100,000 acres of good land are lost to salinity and water-logging. The United States Government, since 1961, has been extending substantial assistance to Pakistan to combat the twin problems of salinity and water-logging.

The experiment with powdered gypsum started in April, 1967, in a drab village near the town of Hafizabad in the Punjab.

A team of workers from the U.S. Agency for International Development spread gypsum in lavish doses on a patch of saline land which had been barren for more than 25 years. They watered the silver-white parched land generously and sprinkled paddy seeds and fertilizers.

Within three months rice shoots sprouted. In November, 1967, the gypsum-treated land yielded a rich harvest of 1,760 kilos of rice per acre—25 percent more than the average for the district. Six tons of gypsum was used on each acre of alkaline land during the experiment.

Market growing

Soil chemists say gypsum helps break down and remove the sodium salt from the affected land. Once treated, the land remains free of sodium for some years.

A Pakistani cement-manufacturing company, conscious of the immense potential in the gypsum business, has offered to sell gypsum at $8.40 per ton. Other Pakistani firms are also showing interest in marketing ground gypsum, and competition may reduce the price considerably.

Geologists estimate gypsum deposits in West Pakistan at more than five billion tons. Mining gypsum is no problem. Quarries abound all over West Pakistan.

The AID and the Pakistani Government are working out a plan under which they will jointly subsidize the sale of powdered gypsum to farmers to the extent of 66 percent of its price.

A by-product of the gypsum experiment is the new hope for reactivating tubewells which had to be abandoned owing to their high sodium content. By flushing the tubewell water through quantities of gypsum spread on the soil, explain soil specialists, the sodium in the water will be released and washed away.

Another beneficial effect of the gypsum treatment is the calcium it provides for improved plant growth.

Major powers cued by caution in Orient

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

In the waters of the Orient, where so many differences have been settled by a broadside of cannon shot, the major nations now are tiptoeing around the perils of gunboat diplomacy in a nuclear age.

As the week dawned, three separate Communist regimes held nationals, or residents, of Western countries and colonies:

- China held some 50 fishermen abducted from the British colony of Hong Kong.
- North Korea held 82 Americans seized with the American intelligence ship Pueblo.
- The Soviet Union held 214 American servicemen and the crew of an American jetliner forced down over the Kuril Islands.

In years gone by, any one of these acts might have seen engine bells clanging for full speed ahead as Western gunboats, belching angry black smoke, were ordered to the scene.

But though the weapons of Western reaction are today infinitely more awesome, the actual response has been significantly more awesome, the actual response has been significantly low keyed and retrained. Partly this is due to widespread reluctance to unleash these vastly more destructive weapons. Partly it is due to concern in London and Washington for the safety of British and American nationals and charges in Communist hands.

Impact minimized

An initial comment on the downing of the military-chartered American jet, for instance, the Pentagon was circumspect. The Defense Department was careful to point out that the aircraft "apparently strayed off course."

Reaction in Asia was that the United States would seek to minimize the impact of the embarrassing incident on the very day President Johnson was scheduled to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, and at a time when the United States and the soviet Union seem to be making headway on a cutback of missile development.

In the Pueblo affair, the prime consideration of the United States has been the safety of the American officers and crewmen in North Korean hands. Rather than a violent response, the United States has elected to maintain protracted, and perhaps diplomatically humiliating, discussions with the North Koreans at Panmunjom.

In its own right, North Korea is militarily insignificant alongside the vast military arsenal of the United States. But the American decision is to talk rather than fight. There are indications that Washington no longer considers the return of the Pueblo itself much of an issue, provided the crew is released.

Meanwhile, the British colonial government in Hong Kong is reacting in deliberately low-keyed manner to the weekend abduction by Chinese Communist soldiers of 14 small fishing boats, or sampans, with some 50 Chinese residents of Hong Kong aboard.

Purpose unclear

The boats were fishing in Hong Kong coastal waters when they were seized by two Chinese Communist motor junks and towed away to the mainland, all within sight of a Communist gunboat which had intruded into Hong Kong waters. A Hong Kong police launch that tried to intervene was warned off. Now a British Navy minesweeper and five armed police launches are patrolling the area to prevent a repetition of the incident.

The purpose of the kidnaping is not yet clear. One suggestion is that the fishermen had failed to attend Communist indoctrination lectures on Chinese territory.

Another is that the fishermen had been helping refugees from the mainland reach Hong Kong.

In either event they have stirred Communist ire. It remains to be seen whether they will be returned after Communist admonition or held on Chinese territory.

Principal aim of the Hong Kong Government is to get them back safely to their wives and children on British territory. But the case of the kidnaped fishermen is but one aspect of the overall question of Sino-British relations.

Since the advent of the cultural revolution, the British have suffered a serious battering at Chinese Communist hands.

On the British territory of Hong Kong, local Communists were routed last summer by superb police action after a series of riots.

British citizens held

But in China itself, the British are on the defensive.

Some dozen British citizens, including businessmen and ship's officers, have been seized in China within the past year and are being held without trial and consular access.

A British news agency correspondent, Anthony Grey, has been confined to one room of his house in Peking for a year. In April he was permitted a 20-minute visit, his first during the entire period of his detention, by Sir Donald Hopson, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking.

In addition to this, members of the British Embassy in Peking have been denied exit visas by the Chinese Government except for reasons of health despite their diplomatic immunity.

The welfare of these British nationals is clearly one of the main considerations underlying the patient pursuit of British diplomacy toward China, despite provocation and insulting Chinese behavior.

It is for reasons such as this that the British tread ultra-carefully in their tiny colony perched on the rim of China.

Solutions raise new questions

Skyjackers goad airlines

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"A passenger in the first-class section has pulled a gun—request clearance to Havana." Thus radioed the pilot of a Northwest Airlines jet, carrying 93 persons, as it prepared to land in Miami, Fla.

Another skyjacking had begun in the growing list of airliners commandeered in mid-flight by people who want to go to Cuba.

This latest incident, on Monday night, points up the problem which is increasingly occupying the attention of hemisphere aviation people—a problem for which they have no ready solution.

The Northwest Airlines skyjacking occurred only two days after a Southeast Airlines DC-3 carrying 21 passengers was diverted by a gun-carrying passenger just four minutes out of Key West, Fla.

Ten days prior to that a DC-19 of Venezuela's Viasa Airlines with 80 people on board was diverted in mid-flight between Santo Domingo and Curaçao and forced to fly to Cuba. In this incident, a young man armed with a grenade forced his way into the cockpit and demanded the change in course.

Solutions debated

"There does seem to be a rash of these incidents," said an official of the United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in Miami over the weekend. "When one incident takes place," he added, "you prepare yourself for another one and usually it comes."

Since Jan. 1, there have been seven such skyjackings—four of United States craft, two Venezuelan, and one Colombian. And the situation so far in 1968 shows an increase over the number for 1967.

On the surface of things, it would seem that there ought to be some solution to the problem. But FAA officials, as well as other aviation people in the United States and Latin America, say it isn't all that easy.

It is often suggested that United States and Latin American commercial airliners flying in the vicinity of Cuba ought to carry an armed guard aboard to prevent these skyjackings. But the aviation people say the idea has serious limitations and might well be impractical.

Decompression cited

In the first place, many of the planes are large craft carrying up to 150 passengers or more and it would be difficult for one man to patrol the planes.

If he stationed himself in the cockpit or in the front section of the craft, it would still be possible for a skyjacker with a gun or some other instrument to force a stewardess to call the cockpit over the intercom and make a pilot divert the plane.

Moreover, if gunplay were actually involved, there could be a serious consequence if bullets penetrated the fuselage of the craft and caused a lowering of the pressure in the cabin.

Equally difficult would be the logistics of putting such an army of armed guards on the estimated 800 scheduled flights in and around Florida each day. Many of these planes go great distances and one FAA official estimated that at least 2,000 guards would be needed on a permanent basis to handle the air traffic involved.

Tour arranged

To many airline officials, the skyjackings are a harassment which they are 2prepared to live with. "After all there have been only about 20 incidents in five years, although the number is on the increase," an official in Miami said. "The planes come back and so do the passengers and crew after an unexpected diverting to Cuba. And the Cuban authorities treat their unexpected guests with a good degree of courtesy."

The Viasa passengers on June 20 were taken on a hastily arranged tour of Santiago, the eastern Cuban city that is so important in the lore of Premier Fidel Castro's revolution.

The forced stay in Cuba in both June incidents lasted some 24 hours and ended after the Swiss Embassy, which handles United States and Venezuelan interests in Cuba, arranged for refueling payment by the airlines which do not ordinarily fly to the island.

Replacement chartered

After Monday's skyjacking the 727 jet left Havana without its passengers. Cuban authorities said the airport's 10,000-foot runway was too short for a safe takeoff, and a chartered four-engined propeller plane was immediately dispatched to fly the passengers to the United States.

The exact reason for the skyjacking—why the lone skyjacker in each incident wanted to go to Cuba—is not known in the latest cases. But in each instance, the individual involved was whisked off by Cuban authorities. The individual in the Viasa incident said he was a Dominican—and the plane had taken off from Santo Domingo's Punta Caucedo airport only minutes before he burst into the cockpit. Less is known of the skyjackers involved in the Southeast and Northwest skyjacking.

Malaysia pins hopes to agricultural growth

By Reuters

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Malaysia sees agricultural development as its major hope in solving economic problems similar to those faced by most developing countries.

The government is emphasizing the opening of new lands to settlers and the need for research designed to reduce costs and diversify production.

In West Malaysia alone there are about 10 million acres of uncultivated land of which at least a third is known to be highly fertile.

Already the government has started on a 150,000-acre land-development program known as the Jengka Triangle in Pahang State. Several thousand families will be given cleared land planted in rubber and palm trees under the plan.

Timber from the clearing — which commands high prices in world markets — will be sold overseas.

Private enterprise involved

Another 1,250,000 acres in the southeast corner of the state also will be opened up.

Some of the money from this will come from World Bank loans and more is to be done to encourage private enterprise to take part.

Already Malaysia's dependence on rubber—although still the No. 1 export providing more than 40 percent of the country's export earnings—is becoming slightly less as other crops grow in importance.

Malaysia now is producing for export 200,000 tons of palm oil a year and has shown an increase of more than 262 percent in output in the past 10 years.

By comparison rubber-production growth was only 46 percent.

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NOTE: Notification for vacation change-of-address for The Christian Science Monitor must come four to five weeks prior to vacation-time. It is only possible to service requests for vacations that are at least one week in duration.

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Laundry line

This row of 5.5-meter racing sloops resembles Monday's wash line as they go to full sail on Long Island Sound, N.Y. This particular race was under the flag of the Stamford Yacht Club.

A four-time Women's Open champ

By Alan Grayson
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Betsy Rawls doesn't often capture even the very small headlines these days. Mickey Wright, Kathy Whitworth, and Carol Mann are currently regarded as the "Big Three" of women's golf and receive publicity and adulation accordingly.

There are so far only six members of the Ladies Professional Golf Association's Hall of Fame, however. Two of these no longer play. And now that Patty Berg and Louise Suggs strictly limit their tournament appearances, Miss Rawls is the senior Hall of Famer regularly active on the LPGA tour. She was inducted in 1960. Miss Wright in 1964.

The latter, of course, is one of the best-known woman athletes in the world — the Arnold Palmer of women's golf. She has won 34 more tournaments than her closest rival Miss Suggs, who has won 50, and 36 more than Miss Rawls, third on the list with 48 victories.

Miss Wright is easily the all-time leading money-winner with $255,242. But Miss Rawls is runnerup with $219,170 in official earnings since she turned pro in 1951.

'Combination of things'

In one important respect Betsy equals her younger rival. Going into the United States Women's Open Championship at the Moselem Springs Golf Club in Fleetwood, Pa., July 4-7, the two veterans have each won the annual classic four times.

Miss Rawls was the Open champion in 1951, 1953, 1957, and 1960. Miss Wright won the title in 1958, 1959, 1961 (when Betsy was runnerup), and again in 1964.

"I won the Open in my first year as a pro," Betsy pointed out, "and when you win a major championship early it seems to take the pressure off on later occasions. But it takes a combination of things to win the Open. A little bit of luck, and particularly that you're at the peak of your game at the right time.

"Some people might suggest that temperament has a lot to do with such a big tournament," she added. "But I'm a fairly easy-going person, while Mickey is more keyed-up. So I don't think you could say it's that."

Supreme result in 1967

Last year the proettes received a severe blow to their pride. When French amateur Catherine LaCoste won by two strokes in the Women's Open at Hot Springs, Va., it was a slap in the face to the LPGA similar to those which amateur netmen have been delivering the pros at Wimbledon this year.

By Alan Grayson

Betsy Rawls
. . . active LPGA Hall of Famer

"We didn't think it was possible last year," Miss Rawls admitted, "and I really don't think it's likely to happen again. Catherine played well—but not that well. And all of the leading pros played badly.

"Kathy Whitworth probably had her worst tournament of the year. Mickey had to withdraw. And Carol Mann and Sandra Haynie had just got back from filming a program for Shell's Wonderful World of Golf in Switzerland, and weren't match sharp.

"All the scores were high," she recalled, "and it was a very punitive golf course. All the holes were awfully tight. So you only had to hit in the wrong place and you were out of the tournament."

Nothing to lose

Hitherto the LPGA tour has lacked overseas players. Currently the only non-American playing regularly are Australia's Margie Masters, Gerda Whalen from West Germany, and Sandra Post, the young Canadian rookie who recently won the LPGA Championship.

Like most of the LPGA tourists Miss Rawls would like to see more foreign imports playing regularly. The international flavor would help the tour's prestige, and also might be expected to help golf in the country from which the overseas players had come.

"There's no guarantee though that even a girl like Catherine LaCoste would do well if she turned pro," Betsy warned. "The big difference between the proettes and amateurs is in the pressure. We've had several girls play in our tournaments as amateurs, and they've done very well. Then they've turned pro and their game has gone downhill.

"Amateurs can come out here and have nothing to lose," she explained. "They don't have to win, so they don't expect so much of themselves. They can free-wheel a bit, and they just don't sweat over the three-foot putts the way we do."

World sports in brief

Track and field

Los Angeles

A huge squad of 193 has been invited to the United States men's Olympic track and field high-altitude training camp as the threat of a boycott by Negro athletes continues.

The Olympic Track and Field Committee announced its selections the same day that boycott architect Harry Edwards told newsmen in San Francisco that plans had been approved but refused to reveal what they were.

In announcing the squad, the committee named as many as 10 athletes to some events. Officially, the committee said this was to insure sufficient competition at South Lake Tahoe during the training.

Some, however, saw the big squad as a method of having enough white athletes in training in the event a boycott dramatizing racial unrest becomes a reality. For instance, all eight finalists in the 100-meter dash of the Olympic trials on Saturday were Negroes. Added to the squad were two Caucasians, Jerry Bright of Arizona State and Larry Questad, former NCAA champion from Stanford.

Power boating

Detroit

The Gold Cup hydroplane race was washed out for the second straight day by strong winds and rough water and was rescheduled for Sept. 1.

Tennis

London

A 32-30 set at the Wimbledon Open broke the record number of games in a set in any match in Wimbledon's 91-year history.

It occurred in the second round of the men's doubles when professionals Pancho Segura of Ecuador and Alex Olmedo of Peru beat South African amateurs Abe Segal and Gordon Forbes 32-30, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

The previous set record was 31-29 in 1950 when Americans Budge Patty and Tony Trabert beat Australians Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor.

New York

The men's singles final of Wimbledon Open will be shown as a one-hour taped special on ABC-TV, Saturday, July 6.

The time will be 4 to 5 p.m., e.d.t.

Golf

Palm Beach Gardens, Fla.

Billy Casper continues to lead his nearest rival among pro golfers by more than $38,000 with a bankroll of $130,185, according to PGA figures released this week.

Tom Weiskopf was second with $91,736 while Lee Trevino, winner of the recent U.S. Open, was third at $88,503, followed by George Archer, $87,559; Miller Barber, $70,086; Jack Nicklaus, $69,428, and George Knudson at $62,727.

Rounding out the top 10 were Bob Lunn, $61,302; Don January, $60,249; and Arnold Palmer with $56,383.

Auto racing

Daytona Beach, Fla.

LeRoy Yarbrough drove a 1968 Mercury to an average speed of 187.049 m.p.h. and set a record in qualifying for Thursday's Firecracker 400 stock car race.

Major league baseball

(Through July 1)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Detroit	49	27	.645	—
Cleveland	43	36	.544	7½
Baltimore	38	35	.521	9½
Minnesota	38	36	.514	10
Oakland	38	37	.507	10½
California	37	38	.493	11½
Boston	35	38	.479	12½
New York	33	40	.452	14½
Chicago	32	40	.444	15
Washington	28	44	.389	19

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	47	30	.610	—
Atlanta	40	36	.526	6½
S. Francisco	40	38	.513	7½
Cincinnati	38	37	.507	8
Los Angeles	40	39	.506	8
Pittsburgh	36	36	.500	8½
New York	36	38	.486	9½
Philadelphia	34	36	.486	9½
Chicago	33	42	.440	13
Houston	33	44	.421	14½

SPORTS

Jackson: a rookie who needed people

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

It doesn't take Reggie Jackson long to tell you why he is in the American League. His one-word explanation: "People."

A refreshingly intelligent young man with obvious pride, the Oakland A's rookie right fielder sat in the clubhouse at Fenway Park and talked softly about his climb up the baseball ladder.

"No one can get anywhere without people," began one of the youngsters destined to lead the Oakland club into the contending class. "I don't care what profession you're in, you can't do it alone. In the beginning it was my father and older brother. I had ideal family relations with them. They made it possible for me to be a ballplayer."

Jackson, a left-hander all the way, stared at the floor of the clubhouse for a few moments, then continued: "If it hadn't been for my father, I would never have gotten to high school. If it hadn't been for my high-school coach, I'd never have gone on to college. And all that time my dad made sure I always had money in my pocket.

"My college coach [at Arizona State] led me into professional ball. Mr. [Charley] Finley gave me a nice bonus. Bob Kennedy gave me the right-field job. And a man like Joe Di Maggio has given me a lot of his time. I couldn't have done it without those gentlemen. They all contributed something.

'I must improve up here'

"And you know," he said, smiling, "I was feeling sorry for myself not long ago, when I wasn't hitting. I guess I griped a little in a letter to my fiancée. Well, she wrote right back and reminded me of some of the things I'd forgotten—like how much I had to be thankful for. It snapped me out of it.

"By the way," he added. "I forgot to mention John McNamara [now an A's coach]. He was my manager at Birmingham last year and was a tremendous help to me. And now he's here to give me a word of advice now and then."

Born in Wyncote, Pa., but now making his home in Baltimore, Jackson starred in baseball, football, basketball, and track at Cheltenham (Pa.) High School and was given an athletic scholarship to Arizona State at Tempe. There he broke most of the baseball records that Oakland's Rick Monday had set earlier. Reggie was a top draft choice of the A's in '66 and signed for a fat bonus. He was with Lewiston and Modesto in '66, and Birmingham for most of '67. The A's called him up for 35 games near the end of last season.

"Players like Carl Yastrzemski and Harmon Killebrew have reached their plateaus," Jackson went on. "You eventually reach a point where your ability levels off. But I've got an awful lot to learn yet. I need improvement in every aspect of the game. Every rookie does. And you can only attain it with experience.

"Often you find two ballplayers with about the same mechanical abilities. But one becomes a superstar because he has much more in his head. That's where I must improve the most, up here," he said, tapping a finger against his forehead.

"Every player in the big leagues has a big-league arm, or big-league speed, or big-league power," he went on. "But the standouts have big-league heads. That's where they get the little extra needed for stardom."

Di Maggio has helped

Sherm Lollar, another A's coach, thinks Jackson has the makings of a superstar. "He does everything a little bit better than the others," Lollar said. "You can call him superstar potential and not be wrong. The other day he hit a ball to center field in Yankee Stadium. When he hit it I thought, 'he should get three bases.' But the ball just kept going and landed in the bleachers. And you know how far that is. He's already hit four balls into the bleachers in that stadium.

"Any time Reggie hits the ball on the ground or gets just a piece of the ball, he has a chance to get a base hit," Lollar added.

Joe Di Maggio is one of Jackson's strongest boosters.

"I like his attitude," said the A's coach. "The boy has pride. He keeps plugging. He must have struck out 60 times in the early weeks of the season. But now he makes more and better contact. And this is only the beginning.

"He has the arm and speed to play right field, and the power to knock balls out of any stadium. All we've had to do is sharpen him on the finer points of the game and make a few minor adjustments."

Adjustments? "Joe D. showed me how to position my hands and what a difference it made," Jackson explained. "I have so much better bat control." He paused again for a few moments, then said: "But just being around a great man like Joe D. makes a rookie feel big-league."

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ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

Matisse opens Hayward Gallery

A splendid new art center on the Thames

By Marjorie Bruce-Milne

London

The opening on July 11 of the splendid new Hayward Gallery on the South Bank of the Thames provides London with a much-needed additional art center. Here every kind of exhibition can be mounted. With its five interconnected galleries and three sculpture courts, its controlled daylight and artificial lighting systems, its air conditioning, this new gallery embodies all that is most forward-looking and desirable in gallery design.

The first exhibition will be a major retrospective of the works of Henri Matisse.

Not so long ago the South Bank was an expanse of mud flats, of slums and dingy warehouses. Then men and women of vision began to see what an ideal site this would make for a great cultural center. Given a series of well-planned modern buildings, imaginatively linked together with riverside terraces, people could enjoy music, films, paintings, or sculpture. Then after a meal they could saunter along the embankment.

With the opening of the Royal Festival Concert Hall in 1951, the dream began to be realized. The Queen Elizabeth Concert Hall, the smaller Purcell Room, and the National Film Theater followed. Now the Hayward Gallery completes the complex of buildings that forms the South Bank Art Center between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges.

The cost of the development, including the Hayward Gallery, has been about £7,000,000, some $17,000,000. In due course the National Theater will be added on the east side of Waterloo Bridge, and behind it the St. Martin's School of Art, transferred from its cramped quarters in Charing Cross Road.

Greatest possible flexibility

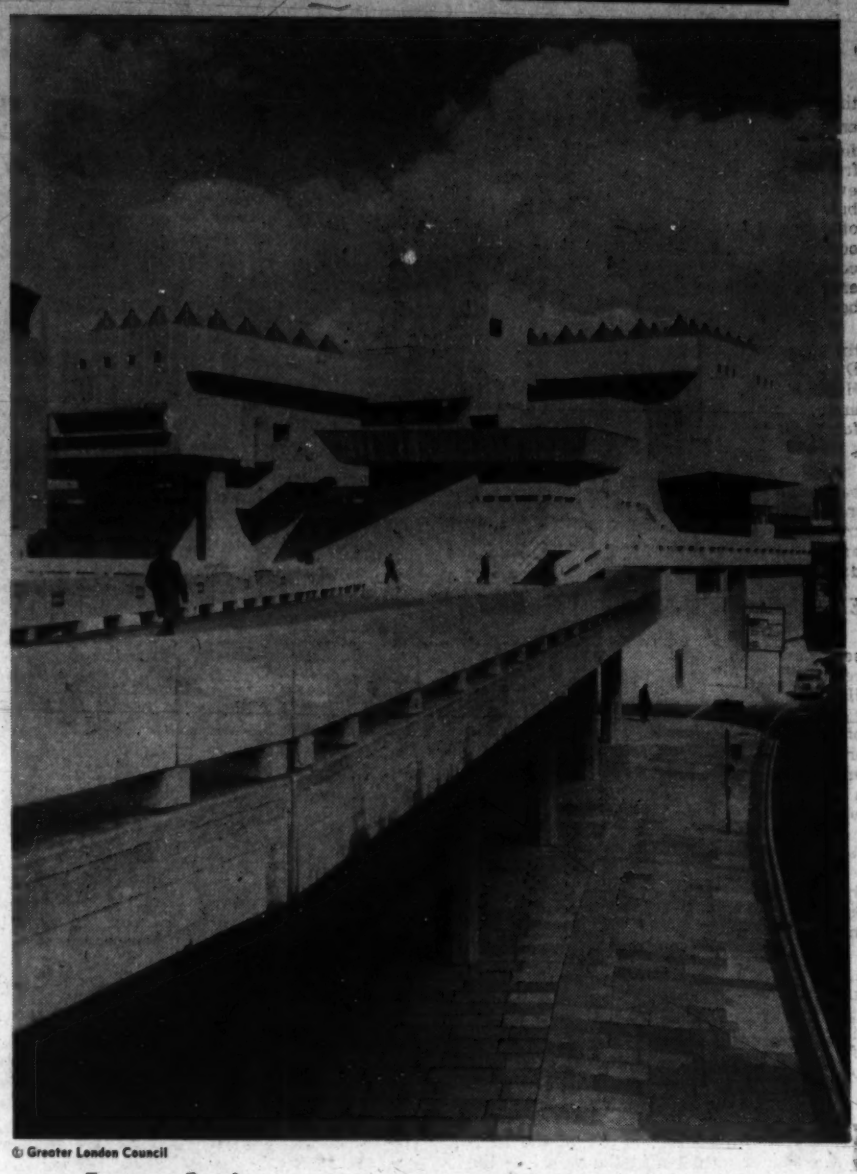
The Hayward Gallery, named for Sir Isaac Hayward, leading spirit in the scheme, has many interesting features. It was designed in conjunction with the Arts Council of Great Britain, to whom it has been leased by the Greater London Council.

From the start the greatest possible flexibility was seen to be a basic need. It would often be necessary to mount two or even three exhibitions concurrently, each with different requirements. This has been achieved by planning the galleries on two levels around a central vertical circulation core.

The three lower-level galleries have no natural daylight and, to meet varying demands, they are fitted with three different systems of lighting. The two upper-level galleries do, however, receive daylight. This is automatically controlled by several ingenious technical devices. Shadow must be eliminated and, to protect paintings and prints, the light must not exceed a certain intensity.

There must be flexibility in the display methods, too. In addition to the excellent wall space, four of the galleries are fitted with a demountable display system consisting of floor sockets and complementary ceiling bosses into which posts carrying screens of different types and sizes can be fitted. The three open-air sculpture courts lead off the upper galleries and give superb views along and across the river. Sculpture will be shown also in the various galleries.

The Matisse retrospective, with which the gallery will open, has been organized in cooperation with the Matisse family. It will include over 100 paintings loaned by private collectors and art museums in the Soviet Union, France, and the United States, to mention only three of the contributing countries. There will be some sculpture and a number of the large "Papier Découpés" dating from the artist's later years. The exhibition will run through Sept. 8.



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Instead of mud flats

. . . the new Hayward Gallery is part of the complex of buildings for art, music, and films on London's South Bank.

Guinness and Ustinov at Chichester

By J. W. Lambert

Chichester, England

Chichester is one of the most delightful towns in the whole of the south of England. Lying between a glorious sweep of downland and the wide shallow waters, sail-studded all summer, of its so-called harbor, the red-brick Georgian houses with white-painted porticoes cluster round the infinitely graceful Gothic cathedral. On the outskirts, a newly discovered Roman palace reveals the long-hidden treasures of a forgotten British king, where mosaic pavements stretch on for yard upon tessellated yard. At the other end of the town even the still new theater in the park manages not to look out of place, though not everybody cares for its internal lacework of girders or the gyrations called for by its open stage—modeled upon that of Stratford, Ont., but somehow not quite right.

However that may be, it has for some years now been the scene of an uncommonly successful summer festival, run first by Sir Laurence Olivier before he took over the National Theater, and since then by John Clements, himself the latest of our theatrical knights, now to be known as Sir John. Superior persons will claim that his taste, and his theater's style, is that of the very essence of middlebrow theater; they are right, and go astray only in assuming that if it is middlebrow it cannot be any good.

Nobody ever learns

The opening play this year has already been seen in the United States. I should not care to claim that Peter Ustinov's "The Unknown Soldier and His Wife" is a masterpiece, though it is certainly so in comparison with his last play, "Halfway Up the Tree." Still, even that lamentable charade has had a tremendous success in London; and despite its ramshackle nature. "The Unknown Soldier" appeals no less. Its genial skepticism and love of simple fun are just the way to dress up, for the British public, the lesson that nobody ever learns from the lessons of history.

As his own director, Mr. Ustinov has hardly done his own play justice, or got the best out of some very talented players, as king and commander, priest and common man move in their unchanging roles through the centuries from Rome to the present. But he himself, I must say, gives a performance, or series of performances, of remarkably restrained virtuosity, with hardly a funny face directed straight at the audience all the way. He impersonates in one incarnation after another the wavering facets of the inadequate man of God.

Sir Alec as Sir Henry again

The second play at Chichester this year was awaited with the liveliest curiosity. When it was first seen in 1949, in the blaze of postwar enthusiasm for poetic drama, T .S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party" seemed to some a piece of inflated and spiritually arrogant balderdash, but to many more a sudden illumination in a drab world. But how would it stand up, 19 years later?

Very well indeed. My memory, in fact, suggests strongly that Sir Alec Guinness's production has given us a truer view of the play. Nothing can quite obliterate the condescension, to give it no harsher a name, with which Eliot contemplated the modest satisfactions of human relationships which had escaped him in his own unhappy middle years—a condescension made worse, not better, by his effort, through the mouth of his priest-figure, Sir Henry Harcourt-Reilly, to be fair to them.

But Guinness has seen the danger. He himself plays, as he played all those years ago, the magisterial Sir Henry—but this time as a grizzled senior, not as the eerily ageless figure, half-Prospero, half-Ariel, he showed us the first time round.

But it is above all in the way Sir Alec has used the immense stage—on the face of it not at all suited to the claustrophobic atmosphere of an upper-middle-class apartment or the confessional air of Sir Henry's psychiatric consulting room—to keep, as it were, the minor characters to the fore, that he has given the play an added richness and generosity. Celia Copplestone is a spoiled and hollow girl; the way in which Sir Henry leads her to a purpose in life may seem dubious, and its result disastrous; but at Chichester its ritual force is softened very gently by the humanity of the playing. Against Sir Alec's always infallible assumption of spiritual power Eileen Atkins, a young actress who excels in a kind of steely passivity, unfolds a troubled awakening which almost convinces the most skeptical that there is something essentially right about the terrible path along which Sir Henry directs Celia.

Yet she is not any longer, as she seemed once, the sole raison d'être of the play. Pauline Jameson and Michael Aldridge, two players of experience and sensibility, give the Chamberlaynes, the husband and wife whose life together has never amounted to a unity, a humble dignity which almost persuades one that Eliot meant it when he made Sir Henry say that theirs was, or could be, a good life. Redressing the balance against the romantic attraction of Celia's desperate and solitary end, they wholly persuade one that their arduous joint struggle toward peace is, despite its relatively humdrum appearance, a nobler journey still.

British silly season: It rained red

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

This is to alert everyone to the indisputable fact that the "silly season" has opened once again, a good deal earlier than usual.

To newspaper readers in Britain the silly season is that part of the summer vacation time when editors, despairing of real news, send teams of reporters to Loch Ness in search of the monster and organize such events as marathon round-Britain duck-egg and teaspoon races.

To newspaper editors, however, the silly season is simply that part of the summer when sea serpents just naturally surface. When the population goes a shade wild. When mighty odd things begin to happen in the strangest places.

Sticky in Cornwall

This year, as the season opens, the weight of the evidence appears to be solidly on the side of the editors. Strange things are actually happening.

Take the rain of sand that descended on considerable areas of England the other day. The sand came from the Sahara Desert. A great deal of it was red in color.

A British Overseas Airways Corporation pilot, painting his house white while out on strike, woke up to find it covered in big red blobs.

Almost every automobile in England was encrusted in wet desert sand. In most places it could be easily removed with a hose. But in Cornwall for some reason it was sticky and many people could not get it off.

Approaching noted natural scientists for an explanation, editors were told, "It is a most unusual phenomenon. It is very rare in Britain but more common in India."

Wrong hailstone

Hailstones the size of golf balls fell in Somerset. A local golfer made a hole in one but was penalized for playing the wrong hailstone.

Monday the temperature in London soared, and the two arms of Tower Bridge, raised to let shipping through, expanded so much that the bridge refused to close.

A fire float was brought up and water was played on the bridge to cool it down. Meanwhile, traffic piled up on both banks of the Thames.

Approaching noted engineers for an explanation, editors were told, "It is a most unusual phenomenon. It doesn't even happen very often in India."

In Plymouth, on Monday, the city's entire police force was alerted and all its squad cars mobilized when a dozen burglar alarms sounded off at once. It was thought for a time that criminals were engaged in a plan to steal the city.

Monster listening?

Detectives tracked the trouble down to a little bird which had made a forced landing on an insulator of an overhead electricity line.

This gave rise to the joke: "Why did the bell ring? A little bird tolled it."

However there is no doubt whatever that all these strange things have actually happened. Editors are duty bound to publish the news of them. Just as they will be when the Loch Ness monster hears of all the rumpus and surfaces to join in the fun.

One editor of a national newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, it is true, has found room for an item of nonnews that would barely make the paper in a busy winter: "A baby porcupine was stolen yesterday from Chessington Zoo."

This is always happening in India.

But one porcupine does not make a silly summer.

The fact is, the silly season is here. It is just a little earlier than usual, that's all.

First presidential phone

A telephone did not grace the desk of a United States president until the Hoover administration in 1929.

The first presidential phone call, however, was placed in 1877 when Rutherford B. Hayes and Alexander Graham Bell spoke through 13 miles of wire in Rhode Island.

MOVIE GUIDE

We publish this Guide as a service to our readers, to help them decide for themselves what movies they may wish to see. The Guide is intended to cover current screen attractions being widely shown. It describes briefly the contents of each film, furnishes a capable comment and a classification (A means Adults, F means Family). However, these classifications do not constitute endorsements. Further guidance is supplied by reviews on the Arts-Entertainment pages.

BAND OF OUTSIDERS (French) — Jean-Luc Godard's deftly crafted film about romantic innocence and criminal opportunism highlights the illusive quality of the ideals of the protagonists, Anna Karina stars.—A.

BLACKBEARD'S GHOST—Walt Disney's confection with Peter Ustinov as cuddly pirate-ghost in tale that depends on invisibility, gambling, and cheating for its rather tired sight gags.—F.

BOOM!—Visually opulent, dramatically tedious Tennessee Williams story directed by Joseph Losey. Elizabeth Taylor plays a rich, dying widow who holds sway on her decadent island kingdom off the Sardinian coast. Richard Burton is an ominous stranger who comes both to taunt and brighten her last days.—A.

CHINA IS NEAR (Italian) — Marco Bellocchio's sure and natural direction gives force to an iconoclastic swipe at various human foibles, primarily hypocrisy and the futility of "causes."—A.

CHUBASCO—Ordinary adventure-story ingredients given fillip of excitement by competent use of tuna-fishing background.—A.

DANDY IN ASPIC—Downbeat spy film starring Laurence Harvey as double agent. Good performances fail to keep film from falling apart at the end in overmuch gore.—A.

DAY THE FISH CAME OUT—Pretentious allegory about radioactive contamination and influx of tourism on small Greek island, both destructive of peasant ways.—A.

DETECTIVE—Frank Sinatra performs thoughtfully as hard-bitten cop of integrity fighting the system and himself in New York. Shock effects usually realistic, though borrowing story retains some clichés.—A.

DEVIL'S BRIGADE — Unexceptional war film about an unattractive bunch of soldiers. Coarse language and humor, glorification of violence, offset occasionally convincing performances.—A.

DOUBLE MAN — Yul Brynner in spy tale lacking in needed suspense, but performances by him (in two roles) provides interest in an otherwise too-obvious plot about a double agent.—A.

DR. DOLITTLE — Sugar-plum vision of the animal-filled dream world of Hugh Lafting's books. Rex Harrison, Samantha Eggar, and Anthony Newley lead an expert cast through the musical byways provided by Leslie Bricusse, who also wrote the screenplay. Richard Fleischer's direction, sometimes slow plot often negligible but no matter.—F.

FACE OF WAR—All the emotional tension of a typical suspense film supported by the realism and force of documentary technique in Eugene Jones's brilliant and disturbing study of United States Marines in Vietnam. The sights and sounds of war without glamour or sensationalism enable the viewer to feel, in some measure, what it is like to be involved in actual armed conflict.—A.

FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS—Roman Polanski as director writer and star, stumbles into cross-purposes in this unattractive would-be spoof on vampires. Buried in its slapstick and corn is a thread of indignation of the corruption of innocence but it is at odds with the entire tone of the film.—A.

FIRECREEK — James Stewart and Henry Fonda in a tale of a small town cowering under the menace of five gunmen. Conventional western, with standard performances and predictable outcome.—A.

GUERRE EST FINIE (French) — Alain Resnais's finely directed film of the struggles of an exiled Spanish revolutionary (Yves Montand) in coming to terms with his middle-aged loss of revolutionary zeal also highlights his involvement with two women (Geneviève Bujold and Ingrid Thulin).—A.

HAGBARD AND SIGNE (Swedish-Danish)—Icelandic saga of love, war, and honor retells ancient feud that disrupts a royal romance. Naturalism of setting contrasts with dreamlike quality of plotting.—A.

HIGH, WILD, AND FREE — Gordon Eastman's beautiful color record of his adventures in British Columbia with wildlife and wilderness.—F.

HOUR OF THE WOLF (Swedish)—Ingmar Bergman's dark glance at the manifest fears and torments of a creative artist and his wife's involvement in them. Max von Sydow, Liv Ullmann.—A.

HOW TO SAVE A MARRIAGE AND RUIN YOUR LIFE—Slick glossy film starring Dean Martin as a bachelor who tries to help a friend whose marriage is breaking up. Comic moments, some of them suggestive, but little more than brief entertainment.—A.

I'LL NEVER FORGET WHAT'S 'ISNAME — Abrupt, startling cuts liven but eventually spoil this tale of a London ad man who gives up wife and job to seek his lost integrity. Offensive scenes unfortunately intrude. Orson Welles, Oliver Reed, Carol White star.—A.

INSPECTOR CLOUSEAU — Alan Arkin puts his own scrapan stamp on fumbling French detective (formerly played by Peter Sellers) in plot that permits gratuitous violence and other unsavory incidents in the midst of general hilarity.—A.

LEMONADE JOE (Czech)—A witty and biting look at various American institutions and foibles captured in a delightful take-off on the Hollywood western—a chance to see things through Czech eyes.—A.

MADIGAN—Richard Widmark and Henry Fonda in well-written detective film about lawenforcement men whose personal lives and public stances do not always agree.—A.

MATTER OF INNOCENCE—Hayley Mills, growing up again, this time against a colorful Singapore backdrop in a tale that involves an affair between an English girl and an East Indian. Lacks needed flair but provides good performances and exciting locale.—A.

NORTH VIETNAM—Felix Greene's one-sided documentary on the effect of American bombing on the daily lives of the North Vietnamese is propagandistic but revealing all the same.—A.

ODD COUPLE — Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon in lively screen adaptation of Neil Simon's hilarious comedy about two men who set up housekeeping together when their wives leave them. Taut direction by Gene Saks keeps the laughter flowing without dropping the polish and believability of the story line.—A.

PETULIA—Julie Christie and George C. Scott in tale that spotlights the deification of material things. Technically agile film record of the excesses of the affluent society.—A.

P.J. — Title character (George Peppard) is one more disillusioned private eye in a well-acted but drearily familiar framework for brutality.—A.

POOR COW (British)—Unsuccessful attempt to convey the flavor of lower-class life on the fringes of the criminal world in England. Relief from the grimness provided in sometimes touching treatment of mother-child relationship.—A.

ROSEMARY'S BABY—Roman Polanski's skillful direction makes vivid his disturbing allegory about witchcraft and the profane.—A.

SCALPHUNTERS — Western adventure-comedy based on bounty-hunting of Indian scalps stars Burt Lancaster. Sometimes telling development of racial theme marred by equating violence with manhood.—A.

SOL MADRID — David McCallum in title role as mythic narcotics agent in adventure story that is well-paced, colorful, crisp — with Acapulco in the background for locale.—A.

STRANGER (French-Italian) — Marcello Mastroianni is brilliant retelling in cinematic terms, of Albert Camus' narrative of a man's inward-looking search for meaning in a meaningless universe. Masterful performances illuminate the difficult philosophical content of this well-made film.—A.

SWEET NOVEMBER — Sandy Dennis and Anthony Newley in tale that blends soap opera and sex comedy to produce an intermittently effective tragicomedy about a dying girl who takes a new lover every month with the intention of helping each one understand himself better.—A.

SWIMMER — Stilted, unreal version of John Cheever story about a man who is a casualty of the affluent society. Attempts to put on film his basically introspective history of decline do not work as they should. Stars Burt Lancaster.—A.

30 IS A DANGEROUS AGE, CYNTHIA—Mildly amusing vehicle for the many talents of Dudley Moore, who stars and is responsible for the music and coauthorship of the screenplay. Concerns a composer who determines to get married and write a hit musical in the six weeks before his 30th birthday.—A.

THOMAS CROWN AFFAIR—Steve McQueen and Faye Dunaway in stunningly filmed suspense tale involving bank robbery and the games people play. Tight plotting adds to tension of hard-to-predict finale.—A.

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY — Stanley Kubrick's brilliant cinematography and profound questioning of the aims of man's inventiveness infuse this three-hour filmic experience with the raw material of wonder. A refreshing lack of dialogue and superfluous plotting directs attention to the purely cinematic elements of a film which performs kinesthetic gymnastics of a high order. Weightlessness and the slow ballet of movements in space are recreated for the filmgoer as concepts of time and space dissolve.—F.

VENGEANCE OF SHE — H. Rider Haggard's mystery woman somehow never appears in this silly adventure referring to her. Occasional visual interest of some scenes dealing with occult rituals is drowned out by generally poor acting and very ordinary directing by Cliff Owen.—A.

VILLA RIDES — Yul Brynner and Robert Mitchum as Pancho Villa and an American adventurer in historical epic emphasizing violence rather than history.—A.

WAR AND PEACE (Russian) — Six-and-a-half-hour film masterpiece, in 70 mm. color, based on Tolstoy's classic novel. Superb Russian cast headed by Sergei Bondarchuk, who also produced, directed, scripted this $100 million, five-year production. Effect of Napoleon's siege of Russia is movingly portrayed through lives of four families of Russian aristocracy, but uneven English dubbing flaws film. Distributor Walter Reade's open-end ticket policy enables viewer to see two parts on separate days.—A.

WHERE ANGELS GO — TROUBLE FOLLOWS — Rosalind Russell smiles and sighs her way through a contrived comedy based on the struggles between an activist nun and her conservative superior. Stella Stevens co-stars as the nun.—F.

WHERE WERE YOU WHEN THE LIGHTS WENT OUT?—Silly sex farce stars Doris Day as successful actress caught in embarrassing situation during the northeastern power blackout of 1965. Terry-Thomas, Patrick O'Neal, and Robert Morse co-star; Hy Averback directed.—A.

WILD IN THE STREETS—Coarse and crude exploitation film in the guise of a comedy about the generation gap.—A.

WILL PENNY—Charlton Heston, Joan Hackett, and Donald Pleasence turn in good performance against a backdrop of staggering beauty in this generally successful western about an aging, lonely cowboy. Perhaps too gory for some.—A.

YOUNG GIRLS OF ROCHEFORT (French) — Visually glorious musical film results from the collaboration of Jacques Demy and Michel Legrand. Light-headed plot interweaves three love stories in a spoof of musical-comedy plots in general. Gene Kelly, George Chakiris, Françoise Dorleac, and Catherine Deneuve, star.—F.

YOURS, MINE, AND OURS — Simple-minded but sometimes enjoyable comedy about the real-life adventures of a widow and widower who decide to marry and thus bring together under one roof a total of 18 children. Lucille Ball and Henry Fonda star.—F.

Recent releases

JULY 3, 1968

DEPART (French)—Jerry Skolimowski's lively, comic, ultimately revealing—if sometimes vulgar—study of a young man's bursting energies as they switch from an obsession with cars to their unconscious object—his girl friend.—A.

GREEN BERETS—Tedious, preachy tale about violent heroics of American forces in Vietnam. Poor script and direction are made more apparent by dull performances.—A.

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT FEELING GOOD?—Amusing if not hilarious comedy about the effects of a bird which arrives in New York carrying a virus that seems to affect people's dispositions—for the better. George Peppard and Mary Tyler Moore star.—A.

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'I'm going to tell it...'

Hersey's hot summer

The Algiers Motel Incident, by John Hersey. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $5.95. Bantam. $1.25 (paperback).

BOOKS

By Pamela Marsh

"Prosecution is proceeding in the case of three youths in whose shotgun deaths law enforcement personnel were implicated following a report that snipers were firing from the Algiers Motel. In fact there is little evidence that anyone fired from inside the building. . . . The killings occurred when officers began on-the-spot questioning of the occupants of the motel in an effort to discover weapons used in the 'sniping.' Several of those questioned reportedly were beaten. . . ."

These words are from the "Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders" published last March. John Hersey ("Hiroshima," "The Wall") was invited to write part of that report but preferred the independence of his own investigation, centering it on Detroit.

Again and again his researches led him back to those few confusing hours of horror in the Algiers Motel. He decided to concentrate on that particular tragedy, embodying as it does most of the riot-provoking conditions. This book is his report.

Emotions—not in tranquility

The commission's report is factual, drama seeping through sober recitals of statistics, recommendations and doled out blame. Mr. Hersey's is all highlights. He has done an extraordinary job of gaining the confidence of the Negroes and, obviously, their friendship. Anger, tears, bitterness, grievances, and personal reminiscence flood out in page after page of direct quotations from eyewitnesses, friends, and families. Sometimes there are evasions or contradictions. Sometimes Mr. Hersey can explain these or will tell us how far he trusts the speaker. Even the police have talked to him and spilled out more than they ever understood about their motives.

All this outpouring Mr. Hersey has laid in front of us. From time to time he adds a few sentences (strikingly ordered among all that spontaneous eloquence) or signifies his presence by his dramatic juxtaposition of quotations or a punching headline. But for the most part he has given us the raw material for a book, rather than the book itself.

He has a confession of his own to make. "There is no such thing," he says, "as objective reporting."

Obviously he is on the side of the Negro. He intends to stir our conscience. (The profits from the book will go to establish a foundation for the improvement of race relations.) He does not mean the motel case to fade away.

Slow wheels of justice

At present, of the three policemen the Negro community blame for the killings two have been charged with murder—one case dismissed, the other pending. A third has been charged by a Federal Grand Jury for conspiring to deprive the slain men of their civil rights.

Mr. Hersey knows he may be criticized for not waiting for the trials "to be spun out." He says, "I was fearfully aware that jail sentences, reputations, and perhaps even lives were at stake in the trials that were pending from this case. But I was also aware that lives have already been lost in it; that trials and appeals might drag on for several years. . . ."

Negroes have already held their own "mock trial." The pastor of the Central United Church of Christ, Rev. Albert Cleage Jr. says, "There is no way to put down on paper the sheer horror of the recital of events by witness after witness. It is hard to believe that such bestiality could exist in the world. . . ."

But Mr. Hersey has found a way to put the horror down on paper. Apparently he feels he must spare us nothing if he is to goad us into action. But there is a danger, a terrible danger, that the rehearsal of so much brutality may have an opposite effect.

"They knocked all the hurt out of my head," one of the motel victims told Mr. Hersey. The feeling must not be knocked out of ours—that would be a tragedy on a different level, but a tragedy nonetheless. For things have been said in this book that needed to be said—insights into what drives a man to riot. It has certainly acted as a mouthpiece for Mrs. Pollard, the mother of one of the murdered Negroes.

She said, "I'm going to tell it. I'm going to tell it if I have to drop dead and pay a fine. I'm going to tell it! I'm going to see how they're going to cut me off—I'm going to tell it. I want the world to know."

Associated Press Wirephoto

Condemned playground Scene on the West Side of Detroit after the riots of July, 1967.

His temperament belongs to an evangelist

The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell: 1914-1944. Boston: Atlantic-Little, Brown. $8.95. London: Allen & Unwin.

"He never let himself bump into reality." This, in Bertrand Russell's eyes was D. H. Lawrence's special weakness, one that he, the philosopher, could never be accused of sharing.

Lord Russell began his first volume of autobiography with a statement. "Love and knowledge," he declared, "so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity brought me back to earth."

All through this second volume, the years of the wars, his pity, his hatred of suffering, and his now famous pacifism held him firmly down to earth. He and public opinion were in constant collision. But although in 1914 nothing seemed more terrible than warfare, in 1939 nothing seemed worse than a triumphant Hitler.

Jokes against himself

It is typical of the man that his two best and most revealing anecdotes relate to those cruel times during World War I when his speeches brought him violence, his articles imprisonment.

At one political meeting he was in danger from the mob. A lady supporter begged the onlooking police to interfere. They merely shrugged.

" 'But he is an eminent philosopher,' said the lady, and the police still shrugged. 'But he is famous all over the world as a man of learning,' she continued. The police remained unmoved. 'But he is the brother of an earl,' she finally cried. At this, the police rushed to my assistance."

Writing of his term in prison he says, "I was much cheered on my arrival, by the warden at the gate, who had to take particulars about me. He asked my religion and I replied 'agnostic.' He asked how to spell it and remarked with a sigh: 'Well, there are many religions, but I suppose they all worship the same God.' "

But this is not an anecdotal autobiography. Events, including a disappointing visit to the young Soviet Union ("By hatred of the old, I become tolerant of the new but I cannot like the new on its own account"), and a happy interval in China, have their fascination. But they take second place to Lord Russell's ideas and his irresistible fashion of imparting them as if talking with an interested friend. He even shares his letters, reprinting them at the end of each chapter.

Strangers get the confidences

But if it is friends who are shown ideas, it is passing strangers who receive confidences. And Lord Russell never treats us as less than friends. "When I left Dora," he begins a chapter and tells no more at all about parting from his second wife.

The name of his first wife was Alys—and that is all a reader who has missed the first volume needs to know for the purposes of this second one. Its emphasis on ideas ensures its completeness and timelessness.

Even out of context he speaks with force: "I don't live for human happiness, but for some struggling emergence of mind."

"I don't care for the applause one gets by saying what others are thinking; I want actually to change people's thoughts."

"When you tell people that happiness is a simple matter they get annoyed with you."

It was not only for pacifism's sake that Lord Russell was persecuted. He spent some years in the United States harried from one teaching job to another because of his professed agnosticism. But this book makes clear how far that agnosticism is removed from atheism.

He says, for instance, "In some ways I can't put into words, I feel that some of our thoughts and feelings are just of the moment, but others are part of the eternal world, like the stars—even if their actual existence is passing, something—some spirit or essence—seems to last on, to be part of the real history of the universe, not only of the separate person. Somehow, that is how I want to live, so that as much of life as possible may have that quality of eternity. I can't explain what I mean—you will have to know—of course I don't succeed in living that way—but that is 'the shining key to peace.' "

P. M.

Memos of a bourgeois poet

By Victor Howes

Karl Shapiro is a poet I wish I could like. For over 25 years he has been writing poems about our civilization and its discontents. In war and out of it, in universities and out of them, in the editor's chair of Poetry Magazine, at large across America, Australia, and parts of Asia, he has tackled his subjects manfully. He has written down his truths as he saw them. His program has seemingly been to survey his world, first as an American Jew, and more recently as a spokeman for all Americans, as a Bourgeois Poet, a man speaking to men in prose paragraphs.

But if his program is admirable, his achievement is less so. With a canvas as wide as the world he inhabits, Shapiro too frequently dilates upon trivia. What he has to tell us about the domestic fly is merely ugly and unpleasant. A haircut is not a subject to which he lends much depth: "Scissors and comb are mowing my hair into neatness." Whether he writes about a Buick,

> You blueness of joy, you flirt of politeness,
> You leap, you intelligence, essence of wheelness with silvery nose,

or a Cadillac,

> Adding machines are singing your arias,
> Your motors playing chess with continents,

hardly matters. The poems have interchangeable parts.

For a poet, Shapiro displays an extraordinary faith that capturing the surface appearance is capturing the thing itself. His more recent poems move progressively closer toward Whitmanesque lists of externals. "The kitchens of my neighbors are like cars: what gleaming dials, what toothy enamels, engines that click and purr, idling the hours away." Or, from another poem: "Books for the sake of shelves. Encyclopedia of railroad engineering, sixty-seven volumes, fold-out plates of boilers, piston assembly. The Waverly novels, dark tomes maroon and brown to handle on a rainy day. Balzac complete, unread. *The Harvard Classics*, mean, unprovocative, *Veritas* stamped on the backbone."

The reader who wants to see the same thing done with considerably more skill should follow Huck Finn through the Grangerford living room.

Then, there is trouble with the Shapiro metaphors. They have a way of not improving on acquaintance. How are we helped to visualize Eve's eyes to be told that they are "human wells that pool all absolutes?" It is hard to believe that "groceries in a pantry gleam and smile/Because they are important weights / Bought with the metal minutes of your pay." Can we accept "The piano is thinking of Mozart"? Is it one of the conditions of "Office Love" that "Tears fall in typewriters like drops of solder"? It is indeed "Anti-Poem" when "Orchards hang in the newspaper of sky."

I find myself wishing that Shapiro could be more self-critical, that he could bring to bear upon his writing an intelligence the equal of his obviously deep sensitivity. On the few occasions when he does so he produces that rarest of all things, a fine poem.

Reading the selected poetry of over a quarter of a century, one feels a sense of Shapiro's gradually outgrowing his influences and defences. His early poems occasionally bristle with the desire to make the reader squirm. Yet the same early poems are his tightest, most formal, observing the regularities of metrics and rhyme. They echo Baudelaire, early Auden, and Hart Crane.

As he matures, Shapiro overcomes the need to shock. He moves also toward the prosiness of everyday speech. He becomes a Bourgeois Poet, a B. P., a Beep. He becomes an entertainer.

The last poems in the book, headed "New and Uncollected Poems," include, to my way of reading, some of Shapiro's best. Poems like "Manhole Covers," "Human Nature," and "A Drawerful of Eyeglasses" have a directness and a freedom from artifice that I miss in most of Shapiro's earlier and already widely known poems. Furthermore these poems mark a return to more poetic forms than the Bourgeois Poet paragraphs. I hope that they are signs of a poet striking out in new directions.

Or is the final poem in the book, "Aubade," the most prophetic? It runs in part,

> Where are the poems that are already obsolete, leaves of last month, a very historical month?
> Maybe I'll write them, maybe I won't, no matter.
> And this is the end for which we are together.

The poet has known from early in his career that "The aftermath of poetry should be love." In "Aubade" he seems to suggest even more than he states on this subject.

Rocking the Establishment

What So Proudly We Hailed, by Fred J. Cook. New York: Prentice-Hall. $5.95.

By Courtney R. Sheldon

A standard riposte of those in authority to those who demand reforms is, "We'd all like things done differently, but we have to be practical."

This only angers Fred Cook and those who see it as a mask for complacency, lack of imagination, ignorance, or selfishness.

Why can't the Vietnam war be stopped? Wasn't it a mistake for the United States to be involved in the first instance? Can't the U.S. admit its error and retreat toward a more principled stand? they ask.

Mr. Cook poses hard questions on some of American society's tear-stained problems—how to give justice to black citizens, how to make the political system truly responsive to the people, how to halt the decay of cities and the pollution of the environment.

If Mr. Cook has a single answer, it is enlightened leadership. And this, he feels, is not embodied in President Johnson—as far as the Vietnam war is concerned. Pro-Johnson arguments will have to be found elsewhere; few state the dove position as elequently as Mr. Cook.

If "What So Proudly We Hailed" had been written after the President declared his noncandidacy for 1968, perhaps Mr. Cook would have been a bit more tender. Perhaps.

Would Mr. Cook feel Hubert Humphrey would do better? This book may have mentioned his name, but I don't recall it on first reading and couldn't find it on a quick second look. There is no index.

Mr. Cook talks sternly about America's problems, much as did Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The assassination of Senator Kennedy likely has disillusioned Mr. Cook still further.

On the Republican side Governor Rockefeller is credited with perception. But the conservative Democratic coalition with Republicans in Congress is scorched for its blockades of reforms. Mr. Cook could hardly have found a better illustration of congressional insensitivity than its vote against rat control just before Detroit was enflamed by riots.

Mr. Cook is on a crusade, and the evidence thus far is that American society is not as excited as Mr. Cook, though the conduct of the Vietnam war has gradually become more distressing to the public.

Events like the Kennedy and King assassinations, the rioting in France may yet rechannel American energy and change all this.

The substance of Mr. Cook's indictment of society for its slowness in correcting obvious evils is unlikely to be outdated by the 1968 political campaign for the election. Some of the statistics are thunderbolts. For anyone who wants a reasonably complete catalogue of what the activists think, this is a book to read.

The distaff side of abolitionism

Crusade for Freedom: Women in the Anti-slavery Movement, by Alma Lutz. Boston: Beacon Press. $7.50.

By Henrietta Buckmaster

In these days of national reexamination of motives and ideals, it is a very good thing to be reminded of the gallant and decisive part women played in the fight against slavery in the United States.

Alma Lutz does justice to women's courageous determination to see a better world. It is a very moving story. It was also very courageous. All the forces of society demanded that women keep a modest silence, and upbraided the rebellious harshly. But the antislavery ranks vibrated with their voices. They organized antislavery societies, tried to have the products of slavery boycotted, wrote books and pamphlets. Above all, they talked, talked, talked about the evils of enslavement and shocked society by speaking from public platforms.

They were a disciplined crew. The only serious dissension came when some antislavery women wished to link the slave's cause to the political rights of women. Antislavery men, with the exception of the radical abolitionists, felt that the slaves must be freed before the women. It was a fine point. With freedom in the air, it is hard to believe one could draw the line anywhere.

The leaders among the women came from those who had broken through the encasements of poor education. Many, like Lucretia Mott and Abby Kelley, were Quakers. Two, the Grimké sisters, were daughters of a South Carolina slaveowner. One, Maria Weston Chapman, was a celebrated writer who sacrificed a popular career. They cast a brilliant light in American history and should be far better known.

Miss Lutz does a good job of helping to make this possible. One flaw, however, is her odd silence on the Negro women who took part. Only two are mentioned and one incorrectly.

Children's shelf

The Biggest House in the World, by Leo Lionni (Random, $3.95). A child could hardly do better than take the snail as a life-model. The snail's speed, as clocked under laboratory conditions at the University of Maryland in 1947, is .000363005 m.p.h., give or take a few decimal places. Yet the snail gets there. The snail builds its own silver path to crawl upon. And the snail is always at home; it carries around with it a house of just the right size and protective coloring. Leo Lionni's story, illustrated in bold line and color, zeroes in on this last virtue of the snail. Any child will be better—and happier—for having met his wise little house-owner.

P. J. H.-H.

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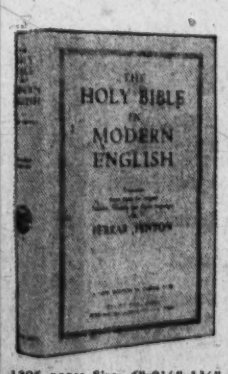

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A face from the past

Don Chalón came by the other day with a gift, a small clay face which had been part of a Maya godpot.

"I found it in the *zanja*—ravine—of my milpa alongside your old place," he explained. "Chan Bor said it was of the old Caribes."

There seems to have been extensive settlement by Lacandón primitives in our valley in earlier time. Franz Blom, the anthropologist who did much field work in Chiapas and Vera Cruz, spoke of them as the farmers left behind when the Maya civilization moved along its crescent-shaped route to Yucatán. Farmers are not usually left behind unless they are peasants who are not supporting a city population with foodstuffs. The Lacandón today will protest, if he has a listener, "We do not belong to the Stone House People."

♪ ♪ ♪

Each primitive household was self-sufficient even to religious worship. The man made clay pots to represent the gods he considered influencing his life. He burned the hardened resin from the West Indian locust tree known as *jatay* and said prayers which were musical chants.

The clay face had a flat porous back, indicating it had been attached to the godpot. The eyes were openings and probably the clay pot had corresponding openings through which the fire shone.

The workmanship showed a skilled hand with a knowing eye for the details of the human face—in this instance a Maya face. We hung it on the same peg that holds our calendar. As we glance up to check our progress timewise, the clay face from another age, another calendar system, looks back.

♪ ♪ ♪

"I can't," my husband said after several days, "yet decide if that face is smiling or not."

"That's because of its mouth," Rebecca said, her finger tracing the perfectly balanced horizontal curve. A smile started high in one corner and dropped to a sneer in the other corner, the up and down lines of equal proportions.

The god had two sides to his one face and the ambiguity was arresting. He was a god who would not reveal himself. One could not be sure that the maize harvest would come until it was come, full ears ripe in the sun.

The face is rigid, the lines have not changed for all the years of lying in the graveled floor of the ravine, through all the years when no one cleared forest, burned the dried vegetation under the hot April sun and planted in the ashes.

Don Chalón has made his milpa there this year and though he is not a Maya but a descendant of the conquering Spaniards, he works as did the old Maya, as do all the Maya descendants today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last year was seen through the sneer side of the clay face. There was no harvest. Maize had been stored by some from the previous year and this was sold at three and four times the price of good years. Those who could not buy dug banana roots, eating them boiled. They looked for *Ash*, the seed of the breadnut, in the forest. A few stole and everybody was hungry. No harvest because it had rained — lightly, but steadily enough through the dry season to prevent burning, the traditional prelude to planting; and so the milpas never went into production.

The fire that animates the clay idol is sown broadcast to the macheted brush and felled trees dried in the sun of the tropical spring. In April the smoke rises gray-blue and acrid and hangs above the land. Bush pilots in Chiapas are as hampered in flights as when the rain storms or northern chill overcasts come. The fire cleans for planting, removes the rodent life that might eat the sprouting maize, converting the soil bank of fertility into the ready cash of piles of ashes. Tradition declares that the land ought to rest some years before being used for maize again, to lie fallow for seven years in some localities, 25 in another; but where people are crowded the land is used continually until bankruptcy.

♪ ♪ ♪

This year everyone was able to burn early because of the drought, and some planted exactly right to have the two good showers in May as the plants were growing. Others had to wait until the drought ended and then there was too much water for the young plants and this harvest is poor. So the maize god smiles on one side and sneers on the other and the onlooker waits in darkness for the revelation: smile or sneer?

The ashes of the milpas are of trees which grew tall and green through all the seasons. Beyond the milpas stands the living forest, its thirst befriended by the pounding rains of summer, nestling close to the roots for all the year. The tropical sun makes rich its food and it is sustained through the ages. Every tree produces fruit after its own kind and a man may make his own jungle.

Anthropologists discuss the failure of the Maya civilization. In this region, some say, it apparently became too wet and a move was necessary. The maize-producing areas became further and further removed from the cities and control over farmers and slaves broke down, others say. Discontent brought on revolution, another contends.

♪ ♪ ♪

I glance at the face from that age. It is obvious it has the answer. But if I asked the question I might be drawn into dialogue and come out of it somewhat empty-eyed, with one side of my face out of joint with the other.

One thing I know already — something brought with me through the trailing clouds of my first journey — is that there is something new under the sun: the growing leaf, and those I may store up against the impoverished land make a treasure with rich dividends to all beholders.

Across the creek is our clearing with many branches still to be worked up for firewood and covered with second growth, for the ground was not sterilized with fire. The banana trees hold high their leaves dancing to the fluted breath from the forest, in gleaming paeans of praise to the golden light that sustains them. The avocados crown themselves with bronzy new growth, mangos stand at attention, sentinels at this gateway to the sky. The leaves of the breadfruit tree are like the hands of Jack climbing his beanstalk. Small anonas glisten with exuberance, the Surinam cherry grows gently in soft loveliness, and the fussy papaya groans boastfully under the weight of its enormous fruits. All these and many others are children of the rain forest and kin to their neighbors standing close by.

Earth has a face by which we know its character and a smile plays across its lineaments; but it can be seen only through the inward warming smile of the watcher.

JAN LITTLE

This paradox

There is this paradox of season:
take summer, now, new-sprung
forth from the ancient root,
out of infinitude of seed that feeds
on self,
that, replete, comes to flower, then
falls again
to be nourished to renewal
under new suns
in the innocence of new season;
there is this paradox at the heart
of greening time, of the phoenix
summer,
rising out of the ashes of time-
gone,
until this vernal wave
is old as tides,
is the flux of time-flowing,
and like all else,
this summer too is all summers
that have gone before,
and rooted beyond our vision,
it is all summers still to be.

ALICE CLEAR MATTHEWS

from
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"TWO FIGURES AT DAWN": *Oil by Fernando Montes*

Although Fernando Montes has lived out of his native Bolivia for more than a decade, his themes remain Bolivian, its people and landscape. Born in 1930 in La Paz, Mr. Montes first studied art in Buenos Aires and later in Santiago, Chile. He next studied at the San Fernando School of Fine Arts in Madrid on a scholarship awarded by the Spanish Government. Since 1961 he has lived in London.

His one-man shows include those at the St. Martin's Gallery in London, 1965, and the Charles Barzansky in New York, 1966. He appeared at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters in London and at the São Paulo Biennial as well as in other group exhibitions in Spain and England. His first one-man show in Washington was seen at the Pan American Union in December of 1967.

"Descanso" or "Rest" (28" x 36") and "Two Figures at Dawn" (30" x 40") catch the spirit of the vast mysterious Bolivian "altiplano" simply, in the great, bulky, impassive shapes of the Indians. The only movement is that of the spectator's eye following the spiraling folds in the garments, which give a clue to the form underneath.

LOUISA FROST TURLEY

The harvest

I loved to watch our wheat-field
Roll before the wind,
Its rooted billows breaking
Green as melon-rind.
Their motion was a music
Too rare for any ear
Yet sang to me long after
Our sycamores were bare.

Now when my frosted window
Frames the slanted snow,
I still see green fields waving,
Still feel the warm air flow.
For all the whiles I lingered
To watch the breezes reap
I too, I too, was storing
Joy's yield for time to keep.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Lifting the burden of defeat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every individual at some time faces discouragement, fear, and defeat. His life seems drained of joy and promise. But although this may appear true of the human individual, it is never true of God's man, the only man who actually exists.

The spiritual message of the Bible provides a sure remedy for discouragement and despair. And all who are hard pressed will find it heartening to realize that Christian Science opens wide the door to the Bible's spiritual import.

In this Science one learns that good cannot possibly disappear from his life. This is true because God is good and is Life itself and man the inseparable expression of divine good.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "good" in these words: "God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence; omni-action" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 587). The Christian Science textbook also gives this definition of "man" (p. 591): "The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind."

Man cannot be deprived for a single instant of his spiritual sonship with his Father-Mother God. The life and works of Christ Jesus powerfully and perfectly manifest this fact. The definition of man given above is very different from the concept of him as a fallible, material mortal who at times is deprived of joy and even of hope.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Matthew 11:28 we read the heart-warming promise of the Master, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The study of Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, shows that Jesus was offering far more than mere human comfort. His words are a divinely inspired invitation to come to the Christ, Truth, an invitation which, when accepted and acted upon, lifts the burden of fear and defeat.

The experience of a sales engineer illustrates how the Christ, Truth, can guide and protect one's daily life. This man, a Christian Scientist, left home early one morning to fly to a distant city to try to correct the faulty functioning of a production line made by his company. The line was an important and costly installation. As he went out the door, the doctor informed him that his wife, who was not a student of Christian Science, was dangerously ill.

Upon arriving at his destination the engineer spent a long, arduous day trying to discover the source of the production line trouble. All day he held to the specific truth of being that applied to this situation: the all-presence of the one omniscient, omnipotent Mind and the unerring intelligence of man as Mind's expression. But that evening when he left to take a plane home, he was forced to admit that all his efforts to correct the difficulty appeared to have failed.

♪ ♪ ♪

A very serious business problem was now added to the dangerous situation at home. He had never felt so beaten. But as the plane was about to take off, he did not fail to raise his thought in prayer — as he always did — for God's protection of all on board during the flight. As he did so, the Christ, Truth, flooded his consciousness. With it came a powerful renewal of hope and an easing of his burdened feeling.

This spiritual uplift remained with him. Upon arriving home he was overjoyed to learn that his wife's condition was greatly improved. And the next morning he had no sooner reached his office than a long-distance telephone call came through informing him that his work on the production line had proved effective after all and that the line was working fine.

This is but one of the countless instances of spiritual uplift taking place throughout the world today and of the harmonizing effect of this inspiration on people's lives. When men and women, instead of denying the presence of good in a time of extreme need, turn to God with faith and scientific, spiritual understanding, the burden of fear and defeat is lifted, and needed adjustments in human experience take place.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Three times a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

Eliminando el peso de la derrota

[This is a Spanish translation of "Lifting the burden of defeat," appearing on this page]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página
[Una traducción al español aparece tres veces al mes]

La mayoría de la gente, en algún momento se enfrenta con el desaliento, el temor y la derrota. Sus vidas parecen carentes de alegría y de promesa. Pero aun cuando esto parezca ser verídico para el ser humano, nunca es verdad respecto al hombre de Dios, el único hombre que existe realmente.

El mensaje espiritual de la Biblia proporciona un remedio eficaz contra el desaliento y la desesperación. Y todo el que se encuentre apesadumbrado hallará muy alentador el darse cuenta que la Ciencia Cristiana* abre de par en par la puerta al significado espiritual de la Biblia.

En esta Ciencia aprendemos que el bien no puede desaparecer de nuestra vida. Esto es verdad debido a que Dios es el bien y es la Vida misma y el hombre es la expresión inseparable del bien divino.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, define el bien con estas palabras: "Dios; el Espíritu; omnipotencia; omnisciencia; omnipresencia; omniacción" (*Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras*, página 587). Y el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana define al hombre como: "La idea compuesta del Espíritu infinito; la imagen y semejanza espiritual de Dios; la representación completa de la Mente" (pág. 591).

El hombre no puede ser privado ni por un sólo instante de su filiación espiritual con su Padre-Madre Dios. La vida y las obras de Cristo Jesús manifestaron este hecho en forma poderosa y perfecta. La definición del hombre dada más arriba es muy diferente del concepto de hombre como un mortal falible y material que a veces es privado del regocijo y aun hasta de la esperanza.

♪ ♪ ♪

En Mateo 11:28 leemos esta alentadora promesa del Maestro: "Venid a mí todos los que estáis trabajados y cargados y yo os haré descansar". El estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, o la Ciencia del Cristo, demuestra que Jesús estaba ofreciendo mucho más que un mero confort humano. Sus palabras constituyen una invitación divinamente inspirada para dirigirse al Cristo, la Verdad; una invitación que, cuando es aceptada y puesta en práctica elimina el peso del temor y del fracaso.

La experiencia de un ingeniero especialista en equipos de producción, ilustra cómo el Cristo, la Verdad, puede guiar y proteger nuestra vida diaria. Este hombre, Científico Cristiano, salió de su casa una mañana muy temprano para tomar el avión que lo conduciría a una ciudad distante, con el fin de corregir el funcionamiento defectuoso de unas maquinarias de producción fabricadas por la compañía para la cual trabajaba. Todo ese equipo de producción había demandado una instalación muy costosa y era muy importante. Antes de partir, el médico le había informado que su esposa, que no era estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana, se hallaba gravemente enferma.

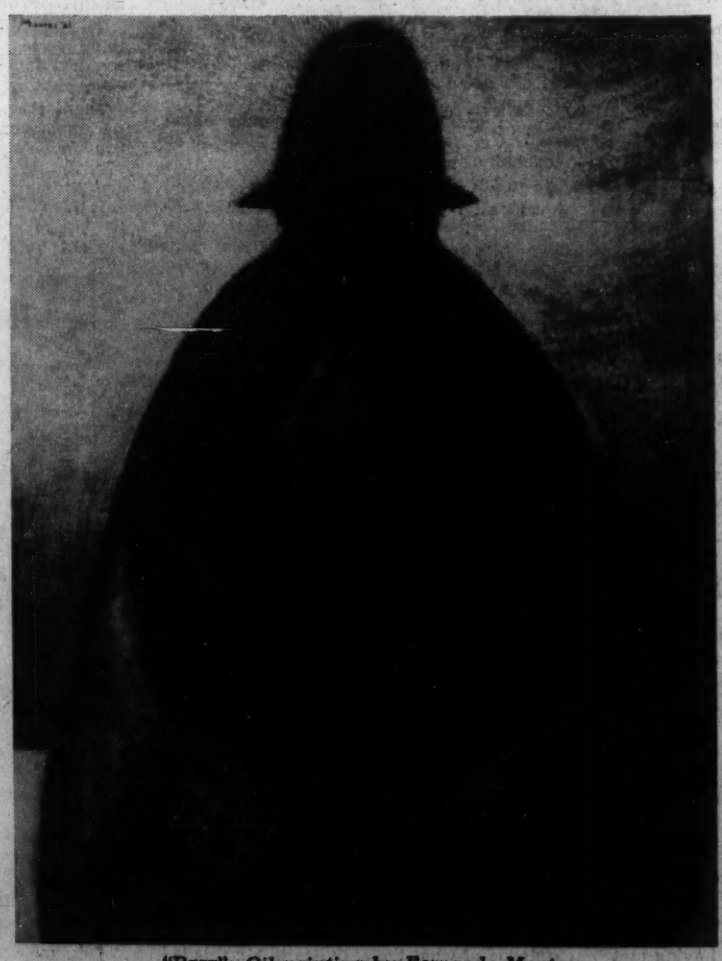
Cuando llegó a destino, este hombre trabajó duramente durante una larga jornada tratando de descubrir la causa del problema en el equipo de producción. Todo el día se aferró a la siguiente verdad específica del ser, que aplicó a la situación: la toda-presencia de la Mente única, omnisciente y omnipotente y la inteligencia inequívoca del hombre como expresión de la Mente. No obstante, esa misma noche, cuando partió para tomar el avión de regreso a su hogar, tuvo que admitir que todos sus esfuerzos por corregir la dificultad parecían haber fracasado.

♪ ♪ ♪

Un problema muy serio de negocios, se agregaba ahora a la peligrosa situación en el hogar. Nunca se había sentido tan abatido. Pero cuando el avión estaba por despegar, no dejó de elevar su pensamiento en oración — como siempre lo hacía — para que Dios protegiera a todos los que se hallaban a bordo durante el vuelo. A medida que oraba, el Cristo, la Verdad, inundaba su consciencia. Con esto adquirió una renovada y poderosa esperanza y también tuvo un gran alivio del peso que sentía.

Esta elevación espiritual permaneció en él. Al llegar a su hogar su alegría fue inmensa al saber que el estado de su esposa había mejorado notablemente. Y a la mañana siguiente, tan pronto llegó a su oficina, recibió una llamada de larga distancia informándole que su trabajo en la planta productora había resultado efectivo a pesar de todo, y que la maquinaria funcionaba normalmente.

Ésta no es sino una de las incontables experiencias de la elevación espiritual que hoy en día está tomando lugar en todo el mundo, y de los efectos armoniosos de esta inspiración en la vida de la gente. Cuando los hombres y mujeres, en lugar de negar la presencia del bien en momentos de extrema necesidad, acuden a Dios con fe y entendimiento científico y espiritual, el peso del temor y del fracaso se elimina y entonces se producen los cambios necesarios en la experiencia humana.



"REST": *Oil painting by Fernando Montes*

*Christian Science: Pronunciado Crischan Báiens.

La traducción española del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana "Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras" por Mary Baker Eddy, se halla disponible con páginas alternadas en inglés. Puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Clent W. Collins, Agente de los Editores, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la demás literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Wednesday, July 3, 1968

Private pockets in public parks

Only 7 of the 32 established national parks in the United States are completely in public ownership. Privately owned 'inholdings' exist in all the other parks and in many national monuments.

By Robert Cahn

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Olympic National Park, Wash.

THIS 896,000-ACRE PARK IN AND around Washington's rugged Olympic mountains has two distinctions.

It contains some of America's most magnificent scenery and wilderness — snow-capped mountains, rain forests, dense stands of giant Douglas fir, alpine lakes, and miles of primitive ocean beach.

It also contains 550 pockets of private property—6,416 acres divided into more than 1,200 tracts.

National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog Jr. says these pockets of private property—which the service calls "inholdings"—are a threat to the integrity of the park.

For example, an abandoned, half-burned sawmill and a collection of ramshakle cottages desecrate the view in one area. In another, a landowner is believed to be planning to sell to real-estate subdividers property in the heart of the park's winter elk range.

Other national parks also have inholding problems, some of them extensive. Actually, only seven of the 32 established national parks are completely in public ownership. When a national park is established, legally defined park boundaries almost always include some private property.

Property values skyrocket

"Inholdings are a major problem," according to Mr. Hartzog. "It's like the worm in the apple. They may not take up much of the total park area. But they tend to cluster around the prime scenic attractions or along natural access routes, where they are seen by millions of visitors."

"On private lands within parks you will find lumber yards, pig farms, gravel pits, logging operations, and sheep and cattle ranches," he says. "Plus power plants and mine shafts, auto junk yards, garbage dumps, private plane landing strips, and proliferating residential subdivisions."

In the 66 national parks and monuments designated as natural areas, private owners hold less than 300,000 of the total 22.5 million acres. But, Mr. Hartzog points out, current inholdings cover twice as much land as is now developed for public use (roads, campgrounds, lodges, stores, etc.) and which absorbs the brunt of visitation.

All of the inholdings in natural areas could have been purchased in 1961 for $59 million. Due to rising land values, these same inholdings would now require $143 million for purchase, an increase of 142 percent in seven years.

Driving along U.S. 101 at the edge of Olympic National Park one day last summer, I noticed a small sign.

"Elwa campsites for sale," it read. "Three miles on right."

Following a tree-lined road alongside the peaceful Elwa River, I came upon the 30-acre subdivision right in the heart of the park. Dirt roads had been bulldozed out of the timber grove, and 50 or more small lots (a tenth of an acre each) were staked out in blocks, side by side and back to back, city-housing-tract style.

On each lot was a sign: "$2,500. $300 Down. $25 a month." Nowhere was there a mention of the fact that the development is in a flood plain on which the Elwa River frequently overflows, and that no houses can be built there—the lots are only for trailers, camper vehicles, and tents.

Specific examples cited

In another area even deeper into the park I ran across a rundown resort, complete with shabby cottages, tennis courts, a pool, and a small lodge. This was Sol Duc Hot Springs, a major thorn in the park's side until Congress finally appropriated enough money for its purchase by the National Park Serivce two years ago.

The selling price was $880,000 for the 320-acre resort, more than 3½ times the appraisal obtained by the government five years earlier.

In the southern end of the park, alongside the Quinault River, I saw an 875-acre tract which constitutes Olympic National Park's biggest inholding problem. Park service officials have heard that the owner is ready to sell to real-estate developers and the National Park Service may have to take condemnation proceedings to prevent the land from being subdivided.

The park service succeeded in purchasing three inholdings in the last year; but because of subdivision sales, the number of individual private owners in the park increased from 426 to 550.

A thousand miles south of Olympic Park, the inholding situation at Yosemite National Park confronts park officials with difficult problems. Yosemite's privately owned area is relatively small—720 acres (plus 1,728 acres owned by the City of San Francisco). The troublesome part is that almost all of the 559 owners of private tracts are grouped into three communities.

The most severe problems come from the Wawona area along the south fork of the Merced River.

This already developed section could support camp grounds and visitor facilities for thousands of visitors a year—thus relieving the pressure from overcrowded Yosemite Valley. On homesteaded land acquired before the national park existed, a hodgepodge village has grown up with all the problems of a small town.

The 390 privately owned acres are divided into 458 private tracts. Seventy people live there permanently, and about 1,200 people can sleep at Wawona village each night in the summer.

I saw motels and trailer courts, old cottages, modern $60,000 homes, and others under construction.

In one new development, small lots are being sold for from $5,000 to $10,000; "cottages" being built on them start at $16,000.

In addition to other inholdings problems, park service personnel must spend an enormous amount of time investigating vandalism and domestic squabbles, issuing building permits, watching for fire hazards, and checking on sanitation. (No sewage system exists, and there is real danger of polluting the south fork of the Merced River, which is used by thousands of park visitors each year at a public campground a few miles downstream.)

"The government shouldn't be providing summer homes for a few people within a national park," commented one park official.

The park service has tried to buy up tracts in Wawona village when they come on the market. It now owns 250 acres of the 640-acre Wawona section, as well as the once-luxurious Wawona Hotel (with golf course, tennis courts, and swimming pool). But the history of land acquisition has been one long, sad story after another.

The classic example is a tract of 163 acres, near Wawona, purchased in 1948 for $2,550 by a Mrs. Adeline Udell at a county tax sale. The land, on a very steep hillside, has been logged over and was swept by fire in 1951. The park service started negotiations in 1951 for the purchase of the tract, which was then appraised at $14,500.

Mrs. Udell turned down a park service offer of $15,000. In 1956, she gave the park service an option to buy the land for $20,000. But Washington officials decided they could spend only $15,500. By 1959, the asking price had gone up to $25,000, and the land was reappraised at $27,500.

While the park service was still considering it, three men purchased the property in 1961 for $25,000, and later formed the Juniper Land company. The park service offered $31,500 for the land in 1964. The owners rejected it.

The Yosemite National Park superintendent, fearing subdivision, asked his superiors in Washington to start condemnation proceedings. Nothing happened. The park service, in 1965, offered $175,000 for the land. The offer was not accepted.

One summer day in 1965, while Yosemite rangers watched helplessly, bulldozers started tearing up the hillside, crisscrossing it with roads, staking out 123 quarter-acre lots, many of which had slopes too steep for building.

Shortly afterward the government filed condemnation proceedings, took title to the land, and the owners went to court seeking a higher payment than the government appraisal of $175,000. When the case finally came to trial late this June, the Juniper Land Company asked $800,000. A jury awarded them $265,000.

One more inholding has been reduced. But every day, as hundreds of visitors stand at 6,800-foot-high Wawona Point, one of the famous scenic overlooks in the park, their view of mountains and valley is blemished by the ugly, bulldozed scar on the hillside 2,800 feet below.

Quick-buck operators

Far across the continent in Florida, Everglades National Park holds the dubious distinction of having the largest amount of privately owned land—70,468 acres—within a national park perimeter. In testimony last March before a House appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Hartzog cited the Everglades as an acute example of the inholdings problem.

"In the Taylor Slough—a biological resource of enormous significance—quick-buck operators moved in with bulldozers to create primitive roads so they can peddle 'waterfront' lots," Mr. Hartzog told the subcommittee.

"Farther north, in the labyrinth country of the park, similar real-estate promotions threaten the proposed Inland Wilderness Waterway from Flamingo to the Ten Thousand Islands area. The potential damage from these activities is incalculable."

Besides the inholdings in the older established areas, park service officials face a related problem—the need to purchase private land within the many new national parks, seashores, lakeshores, and scenic riverways that have been authorized since 1961.

Congress considers these private ownerships even more troublesome, especially as land values escalate.

Shortly after Point Reyes National Seashore in California was authorized in 1962, Congress appropriated $14 million to buy the 53,000 acres of private land within park boundaries. Today the $14 million has been spent purchasing 28,312 acres. At present prices, it would take another $45 million to buy the rest.

At Guadalupe (Texas), the nation's 33rd national park, only 14,000 acres have been purchased out of the 71,886 acres of private land within park boundaries. The park cannot be opened until all land is purchased, and Congress left Guadalupe out of the current national parks appropriation.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, authorized in 1966 after a half-century struggle, is still far from becoming operational. The park service has been granted funds to acquire only 100 of the 8,721 acres of privately owned land.

According to the latest estimate, it would take $155 million to buy up all the remaining private land within the park service areas that have been authorized since 1961.

The money to purchase these lands—and those needed for new areas such as the proposed Redwood National Park—is expected to come from the federal share of an expanded Land and Water Conservation Fund, using offshore oil revenues, a proposal initiated by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee.

Also in the new Land and Water Fund Act are concepts urged by Senator Jackson, other conservation-minded congressmen, and the National Park Service to make use of additional methods for speeding up acquisition of lands or preventing private property intrusions in park areas.

One method is the outright purchase of scenic easements to prevent uses by the owner that would interfere with park values.

Another is sellback or leaseback. The park service would buy the private property, then sell or lease it back to the previous owners, or another party after writing into the contract the necessary protection to prevent changes in use of the property that might be adverse to park interests.

In addition, the proposed land-and-water fund will authorize federal agencies (mainly the park service) to spend $30 million a year for the next two years to acquire key tracts which suddenly become available. And the parks director will have $500,000 to use for taking two-year options on private park lands which come on the market. These fiscal shortcuts may prevent land prices from soaring during customary legislative delays in the authorization and appropriation process.

Land-acquisition policy

National Park Service policy on land acquisition is often misunderstood. After Mr. Hartzog had requested funds of Congress to buy up all inholdings, a Richmond, Va., newspaper called the parks director an "ogre" who deprives private landowners of their property rights.

In an editorial titled, "Phooey to George B. Hartzog," the paper called him a federal bureaucrat "who, on the pretext of necessity, argues for the diminution of the people's liberty."

Actually, basic park service policy on land acquisition provides that those owning homes within park boundaries may keep their property as long as they do not put the land to some new use which would be detrimental to the park, or except where the private property prevents necessary development of the park for public use. Condemnation proceedings are a last resort. In many of the new areas, the authorizing legislation provides that even those who sell their homes to the park service, can live in them for a period of years or during their lifetime, but cannot leave them to heirs.

"I don't advocate throwing out the family that wants to live the rest of their lives on the property they own in a park," says Mr. Hartzog. "But we can't tolerate the subdividers and the land speculators who are trying to take advantage of the increased value of land after it comes into the national park system."

Tenth of 15 weekly articles. Next Wednesday: How far should the recreation area concept be extended? See today's Family Features Page for "National parks postscript No. 10."

Photos by Norman Mathany, staff photographer

Bulldozers scarred this famous view

This is the view today from 6,800-foot-high Wawona Point, one of the most famous overlooks in Yosemite National Park. It represents the sad story of what can happen when bureaucratic delays and lack of funds prevent National Park Service acquisition of privately owned holdings within the national park system. The government could have bought the 160-acre tract in 1956 for $20,000. Condemnation proceedings stopped the recent real-estate subdivision for which the hillside was scarred. In a California federal court last week, the owners claimed the land was worth $800,000. A jury decided the sale price to the government should be $265,000.

Will success spoil the national parks? 10

Park inholdings: a major problem

Canadian economy gains strength

By Ronald Anderson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The Canadian economy, after two years of slow and hesitant growth, is showing evidence this year of a stronger trend.

Stimulating the economy have been a rapid rise in exports, mainly to the United States, a resurgence of home building, and a continuing high level of consumer demand.

The gross national product in the first quarter reached an annual rate of $64.8 billion. The gain was almost 3 percent over the final quarter of 1967. After allowing for a 0.9 cent increase in prices, the volume increase was about 2 percent.

The advance occurred despite serious industrial disputes, notably in the automotive industry. With the auto strikes ending at the end of March, industrial production bounced higher in April and May. That indicated an upward course of economic activity continuing in the second quarter.

Economists have been forecasting a 7.5 percent rise in gross national product for the full year, of which 4 percentage points would represent a real increase.

Performance of the economy through the first half suggests that the predicted level will be reached without much trouble. It presumes that the U.S. economy will remain buoyant and that there are no more major international disturbances that might necessitate a tightening of monetary policy.

Jobless rate increases

Inflationary pressures have begun to cool.

The price component of GNP, which had been running above 4 percent, may be a little more than 3 percent this year. Wage gains won in major contract settlements have fallen to about 7 percent from 9 to 10 percent a year ago.

Wage demands have not moderated. But employers have resisted union pressure more firmly this year. The result has been an unusually large number of strikes.

The bargaining position of employers has been strengthened by a rising level of unemployment. The number of jobless workers moved up in May to 4.9 percent of the labor force, from an average of 4.6 percent in the six preceding moniths and 4.1 percent in 1967 as a whole.

With the growth of the labor force outpacing the rate at which jobs are being created, the general expectation is that the jobless rate will breach 5 percent in some months later in the year. A massive unemployment problem is not in prospect, however, in view of the recent acceleration of economic activity.

Fiscal policy in Canada has been relatively tight since the beginning of the year, in response to difficulties in foreign-exchange markets. A high-interest rate policy was needed to defend the Canadian dollar. But it also has conformed with domestic considerations. The Bank of Canada has been worried about strong inflationary pressures in the economy.

Dollar makes gains

Since spring, the dollar has regained its strength and foreign-exchange reserves have been rebuilt. Moreover, inflation has become a less urgent problem than it was earlier when the Canadian price stability was markedly less favorable than that of the United States.

The Bank of Canada, in response to the circumstances, has started moving toward an easier-money policy. This week it reduced its discount rate to 7 percent from 7.5 percent.

The trend of bond-interest rates in Canada will be dominated by the course of interest-rate policy in the United States. The Canadian authorities have more influence over domestic short-term rates.

Investment analysts are undecided over whether they can look for any further significant fall in short rates and an accompanying easing of credit conditions.

The problem of inflation, which has responded only slowly to official policy, has not disappeared in Canada, and the nation remains subject to price pressures from the United States.

Export demand rises

If the authorities wish to continue bearing down on prices despite the rise in unemployment, their power has been strengthened by the June 25 election of a majority government. Many analysts believe this is no time to abandon restraint.

The opposing consideration is that the upturn in the economy in the first half of 1968 may not last.

The strength of export demand has been a major factor in the upturn. Merchandise exports in the first five months of the year were 17.5 percent higher than in the 1967 period, while imports were up 11.3 percent.

All but a small part of the export gain occurred in shipments to the United States, particularly in products in which U.S. demand was influenced by strikes or threats of strikes. The special factors raising Canadian sales will disappear as the year progresses.

An additional factor is the effect monetary restraint could have on the homebuilding industry. Housing starts in the first five months of the year rose by one-third to 51,700 units. The increase helped to stimulate business levels.

But the annual rate of starts by May eased to 152,000 units compared with 165,000 in April and 171,000 in March.

Allegheny, Lake Central form combined airline

By the Associated Press

Washington

Allegheny Airlines and Lake Central Airlines have merged into the nation's largest regional air carrier.

Directors of the two companies met in New York and reelected the officers of Allegheny as the officers of the enlarged corporation, which retains the name Allegheny Airlines.

L. Thomas Ferguson, former president of Lake Central, was named senior vice-president for planning and development of the merged line.

The firm also completed legal requirements by recording the merged corporation at Wilmington, Del., board chairman Henry A. Satterwhite announced.

The line's corporate headquarters will be in Washington. Operational and maintenance offices will be in Pittsburgh and Indianapolis.

The merged line serves an area containing more than one half the population of the United States and will outrank the eight other regional airlines in traffic volume, revenue passenger miles, and total equipment, officials said.

Big gain in consumer debt puts total over $100 billion

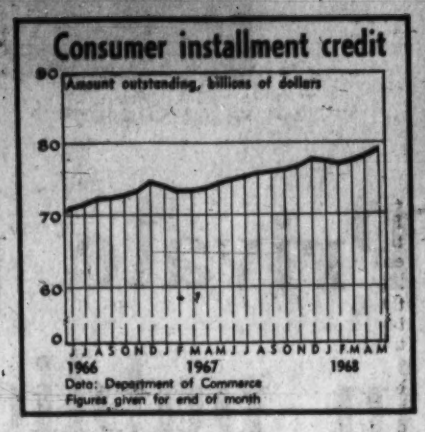
Business roundup

Washington

Consumers took on a seasonally adjusted $610 million more in installment debt during May, helping to push total consumer debt above $100 billion for the first time in history, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The gain in installment debt was the strongest vote of consumer confidence since the $716 million advance in March, 1966. It contrasts vividly with the $193 million rise in May last year.

As of May 30, outstanding installment credit totaled $79.27 billion. Including $21 billion in noninstallment credit — such as charge accounts—the grand total of consumer debt owed hit $100.3 billion.



British reserves fall

London

In another bit of bad news for the pound, the British Government reported that its gold and dollar reserves fell by £26 million ($62.4 million) to £1.12 billion ($2.69 billion) in June.

Half the decline went to pay interest charges on various government loans.

June's loss was more than twice the May decline of £11 million.

Hughes bids for ABC

New York

Financier Howard Hughes, through his Hughes Tool Company, has offered to pay $148.5 million in cash for two million shares of American Broadcasting Company, Inc.

If successful, the tender would give Mr. Hughes 42 percent of ABC's 4.7 million outstanding shares. His bid is apparently an attempt to gain control of the smallest of the nation's three broadcasting systems.

Government opposition forced cancellation of a plan last year for financially pressed ABC to merge into International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

Fedders buys Norge

Edison, N.J.

Fedders Corporation has purchased the Norge appliance division of Borg-Warner Corporation of Chicago for cash and securities estimated at $45 million. The sale was announced in a joint statement.

Norge, as part of Borg-Warner, had sales of $114 million in 1967. The company is a leading producer of major appliances and also markets refrigerators and freezers purchased from outside sources.

Fedders, which manufactures air-conditioning systems, refrigerators, and automobile radiators, had record sales of $88.9 million in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1967.

Leonard H. Goldenson, ABC president, said that management and directors will oppose the Hughes bid through the courts.

Stock-market comment

McDonnell & Co.: "Recent stock-market behavior is convincing testimony to the uncertain influence that investors believe the surcharge will have on corporate earnings. For almost two weeks, bull and bear have been probing each other's strength but neither has been able to gain a clear advantage."

Spear and Staff, Inc.: "A correction of at least minor proportions appears to be under way. This is entirely normal after a runup which, in only 28 sessions, lifted the Dow over 100 points."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Monetary dispute

Economists see easier money, but New York bank disagrees

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BUSINESS

Now that the tax bill has passed, most economists have been saying, the Federal Reserve System can afford to ease up on tight money. Fiscal policy will restrain the economy and inflation.

Not so, holds First National City Bank. If the Fed now adopts a more expansive monetary policy, inflationary pressures will continue.

Indeed, in its July Economic Letter, the bank argues that with larger revenues flowing from the surcharge, and the Treasury doing less financing in the capital markets, the Fed could tighten up on monetary policy a bit more than would have been the case if the tax increase had not gone through.

The differences arises from two major schools of economic thought.

First National City Bank economists are enthusiasts for the "quantity theory of money." The chief proponent of this theory is University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman.

Dr. Friedman's thesis is that the Fed influences the level of economic activity through its ability to change the amount of money in the economy. He defines money as currency plus demand and time deposits of commercial banks.

'Schools' differentiated

In his view, the usual indexes of monetary stimulus or restraint—net reserves or interest rates—are completely irrelevant.

The other school, Keynesians, maintain that fiscal policy is equally important as monetary policy in stabilizing economic growth. They also stress the velocity of money—how fast it goes from one owner to another—and other economic factors, such as the rate of saving and amount of capital expenditures.

Many Keynesians do concede, however, that they may have given inadequate attention to the money supply before Dr. Friedmans' theories became more popular.

One convert to the quantity theory of money, though not a rigid adherent, has been the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. It issued a report this week recommending that variations in the rate of increase of the money stock (currency plus demand deposits adjusted) "ought not to be too great or too sharp."

Dr. Friedman has suggested that the money supply be increased constantly by a certain percentage, perhaps 3 percent, each year. He believes this would stabilize economic growth.

The Joint Economic Committee (JEC) proposes a range of variation of 2 to 6 percent per annum, measured on a quarter-by-quarter basis. This range, the JEC report states, "centers on the rate of long-run increase in the potential cross national product in constant dollars, which is our attainable real growth rate."

More freedom for Fed?

Last year the range suggested by the JEC was somewhat different. The Republican members of the committee conservatively figure on 2 to 4 percent. The Democrats opted for a 3-to-5 percent range.

Thus, this year, the committee has shifted toward more freedom for the Fed.

The JEC has no power to introduce bills in Congress. So its recommendations are merely advisory.

So far, Congress has not chosen to take up the JEC's suggestions concerning the Fed. Nor does it seem likely that its present recommendations will get far. Their implementation would, presumably, require an amendment to the legislation creating the Fed, or a change in the Employment Act of 1946, or a joint resolution of Congress.

The Joint Economic Committee suggested that if the money-supply increase varies from the guidelines, the Fed should report to the committee or another appropriation body of Congress, on the reasons for the variation. In any event, the Fed should make periodic reports on the reasons for action taken within the range.

Another JEC proposal calls for the Fed, at the beginning of each year, to "set forth publicly as specifically as possible the notion of what kind of monetary policy the expected state of the economy calls for."

Argument advanced

This, the JEC report notes, would supplement in the monetary field the review of the federal government's economic programs given by the President in his annual economic report.

The JEC argues that the Fed already makes such a report for internal purposes. It should consider money supply, flows through financial intermediaries, and the appropriate course of interest rates, for instance.

Fed officials, though, believe such a report would be rather meaningless if not impossible. They note that the predictions of economists beyond a few months are still so imperfect that guesses as to future interest and demand for money would be extremely hazardous. They argue they could hardly state in advance changes in the discount rate or in reserve requirements—two instruments of monetary policy that affect interest rates.

Questions raised

Furthermore, Fed officials raise questions about their ability to control the money supply as closely as the Friedmanites desire. The central bank, they point out, must accommodate borrowings by the federal government when the budget is in deficit. Nor can it regulate the demand for money.

At present, none of the board of governors of the Fed is an adherent of the quantity theory of money. There are some enthusiasts for Dr. Friedman's views at the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Elsewhere in the system, though, the Keynesians are preponderant.

Some economists believe that the squabble between the two schools of economic thought will wind up with some sort of compromise.

In the meantime, though, the varying views produce different recommendations for government economic policy, as the First National City Bank letter shows.

The bank maintains that a tighter monetary policy at this juncture might put upward pressure on interest rates. But it would help in the fight against inflation.

On the other hand, Citibank says, if money policy quickly becomes too expansive, in an attempt to validate the argument that a tax increase would produce lower interest rates, then the forces of inflation would soon be intensified. The entire tax-increase battle would have gone for naught.

Ford Techna—experiment on wheels

By Al Fleming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Opening the door of Ford Motor Company's experimental auto, the Techna, shows a convenience that may be on cars of tomorrow. The six-foot door moves out parallel to the car before swinging out. Thus drivers and passengers can enter easily when the car is parked within 18 inches of another vehicle.

A peek at the future

Every few years one of Detroit's auto companies comes up with an experimental engineering car. These experimental cars are not just show cars with skin-deep beauty. They are test beds on wheels into which are poured the skills of the company's most imaginative advanced engineering teams.

Latest of these is Ford Motor Company's Techna. It is the result of a three-year project aimed at creating a family luxury car of the 1970's.

The Techna is not the prototype of the Thunderbird or Continental of 1973 or any other year, although at first glance it resembles something between a Thunderbird and Mercury.

Reason for the Techna is to give Ford engineers a chance to evaluate technical innovations realistically and decide which have the best opportunity of showing up in future automobiles.

The car is driveable. Ford engineers have put about 6,000 miles on it during the past year.

If there is a basic theme to the Techna, it is effective use of space for better vehicle function and occupant comfort and safety.

There are so many new ideas in the Techna—some Ford engineers say more than 100—it is difficult to judge which are most likely to arrive first in production cars.

New door tested

Some already are here or soon will be. These include hidden windshield wipers and plastic bumpers. A skid-control braking system like that on the Techna will be available on 1969 Thuderbird and Mark III models.

Out of the multitude of ideas, however, several stand out as being of particular importance to car buyers from standpoints of functions, comfort, convenience, and safety.

One of the most striking features is door design.

The two six-foot-long doors open straight out from the body, before swinging out as usual. The straightaway opening allows full access even when the car is parked within 18 inches of another car. The two doors provide the same ease of entry and exit as four-door cars do at present.

Another feature which seems a good prospect for near-future adoption is seat design.

The front seat moves up and down to allow adjustment for driver height, as many present seats do. But it does not move forward and backward. It is fixed, anchored to the car, apparently as a safety measure to keep it secure in case of collision.

Danger reported

Since the fixed seat cannot be adjusted to accommodate leg length, the brake and accelerator pedals are mounted on a power-operated movable toeboard with six-inch back-and-forth adjustment.

Motor beat

Lap and shoulder belts are mounted in the seat, eliminating the problem of tangled and unsightly straps in present cars. Belts in the Techna retract into the seat on automatic reels when not in use.

The Techna's conventional automatic transmission uses an electric shift mechanism with a rotating ring control instead of a gear shift lever. The electric control is wired to prevent doors or trunk from being opened when the car is in driving gear.

Engine put at slant

Instead of many warning lights dotting the instrument panel, the Techna has an electronic rotating drum indicator which gives 16 messages through one window. The indicator warns of danger in the fuel level coolant level, transmission temperature, battery level, and windshield washer level and reports burned out exterior headlamps.

For improved vision, use of structural windshield glass eliminates front corner posts.

Present windshields have plastic innerliners sandwiched between two sections of glass. The Techna windshield uses a thicker sheet of plastic and thinner but stronger sheets of tempered flexible glass.

For more foot room and seating comfort for occupants, engineers have placed the Techna's V8 engine nine inches further forward than in present cars. It is slanted to one side and connected to a special jointed driveline. The design results in a small interior tunnel between left and center occupants rather than the usual hump in the middle of the front floor boards.

Asked why the Techna does not have front wheel drive, which eliminates the hump altogether, a Ford engineering executive said:

"The Techna's arrangement provides a better car from a driving and ride standpoint than front-wheel drive could. We have done a lot with front-wheel drive the past 10 to 15 years, but certain problems give us pause as far as production is concerned."

Japan extends Indonesian aid

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

Japan has decided to extend to Indonesia $80 million in low-interest loans this year to help ease that country's inflation.

In addition $30 million would be extended next year, a government announcement said.

A spokesman said the decision was made at Tuesday's regular Cabinet meeting.

Officials said the loans were repayable within 13 years with low interests—up to 3.5 percent annually. The Indonesians have been granted a seven-year grace period before beginning repayments.

The Japanese aid agreement consists of $65 million in commodities, $10 million in development projects, and $5 million in grains.

Okefenokee elevation

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MONITOR— advertised products STAND UP

It's blueberry time in Maine

By Esther E. Wood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Surry, Maine

Buttermilk and blueberries have a natural affinity. Try these two good Maine recipes and you will agree.

In my childhood our buttermilk came from the brown barrel churn in which we made butter weekly. The buttermilk, cellar-chilled, was used for a cooling drink and for a rich mixing for cooking. Today we buy our buttermilk at the market, cool it in the refrigerator, and use it for drinking and cooking.

In my childhood I gathered blueberries in Friend's Corner pastures. Now I continue to pick the berries in the same familiar places. It pleases me that there are constants in the berry patch, the sweetness of the song sparrows' notes, the fragrance of the hay-scented ferns, and the cry of the gulls from the shore. All three are the same as they were half a century ago.

And our two favorite blueberry desserts taste as good now as they did then. This recipe for blueberry cake makes a large cake. We bake it in the late forenoon and use a portion of it, topped with whipped cream, for dinner at noon while it is hot.

The second portion we serve for supper and savor its flavor with a glass of buttermilk.

Blueberry cake

½ cup sugar
½ cup molasses
1 egg, well beaten
½ cup buttermilk
1 teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup softened shortening
2 cups flour, sifted twice
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup blueberries

Mix sugar, molasses, and beaten egg together, add spices, salt, and shortening, stirring well. Dissolve the soda in the buttermilk and add to the mixture. Add sifted flour. Beat well. Stir in blueberries last. (Avoid beating lest the berries be crushed.) Bake in a 350 degree F. oven until a straw or toothpick thrust into the cake comes out clean.

Deep-dish blueberry pie

We always have a deep-dish blueberry pie several times during the summer. We call it by the inelegant name of "Blueberry grunt." My neighbor, Eva, calls it "Blueberry blanket." By either name it is equally delicious.

Pour about a quart of berries into a glass baking dish or an agate pan. Cover berries with a cup and a half of sugar, generous dabs of butter, and a sprinkling of cinnamon. The topping is a rich biscuit dough which rises smooth and white, while its under side is purpled with the luscious juice.

Here is the recipe for the biscuit topping. The unbaked dough should be no more than half an inch thick. Dough left after the pie is covered can be cut into biscuits to bake with the pie or freeze for later baking.

2½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons cream of tartar
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
⅔ cup buttermilk
⅔ cup cold water

Mix dry ingredients, cut in shortening, add buttermilk and water. Roll, and cut to cover the pan. Bake in a hot oven [about 400 degrees F.] 45 minutes. The pie need to be watched during baking and the heat regulated lest the juice boil out or the topping become too brown.

Hail summer

Lemon-flake cake mix with an added touch of spice is the start of a rich but light summer dessert. Layered with cinnamon whipped cream and fresh blueberries, lemon-flake blueberry cream cake adds a note of festivity to summer eating.

Fresh fruit and lemon dessert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lemon-flake blueberry cream cake, spiced with cinnamon, displays the popular seasonal fruit.

Lemon-flake blueberry cream cake

1 package lemon-flake cake mix
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
1¼ cups water
2 eggs
Cinnamon whipped cream
2 cups (about) fresh blueberries

Combine cake mix, cinnamon, water, and eggs in mixing bowl. Blend at low speed just to moisten. Beat three minutes at medium speed of mixer or vigorously with a spoon until creamy.

Pour batter into nine-inch square pan, which has been generously greased and floured. Bake at 350 degrees F. for 50 to 55 minutes, or until top springs back when pressed gently with finger. Cool cake in pan 10 minutes; then remove and cool on cake rack.

Cut cooled cake horizontally in half to form two layers. Prepare cinnamon whipped cream. Spread one cup over the bottom layer and top with about one cup blueberries. Place the second layer on top. Swirl remaining cream over the top of the cake and sprinkle with remaining blueberries. Serves nine.

Cinnamon whipped cream

1 cup heavy cream
2 teaspoons confectioner's sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
Dash of cinnamon

Place ingredients in a chilled bowl. Whip just until soft peaks form. (Do not overbeat.) Makes two cups topping.

By Moss Photography

Forest mushrooms

Combined in an omelet, Japanese forest mushrooms, Shil-ta-ke, from a gourmet cook's pantry shelf, add a delicious flavor treat for a career-girl brunch or an after-the-theater meal.

Creative cooks add gourmet touch

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most creative cooks keep a gourmet shelf in their pantries. This is a space stocked with extra special items to add the gourmet touch to otherwise uninspired dinners, and for inspired meals for unexpected guests.

An excellent choice for this special shelf is Japanese Forest Mushrooms, called Shil-ta-ke. With them you can add a new and different taste treat to an after-the-theater omelet, or a planned-ahead company dinner.

For the career girl or the popular married couple, there comes a time when a spontaneous, "Come over for brunch after church" is a most satisfactory kind of hospitality.

Forest mushroom omelet

6 dried Japanese Forest mushrooms (Shil-ta-ke)
½ cup warm water
1 teaspoon sugar
¼ cup chopped green onion
2 tablespoons butter
1 large tomato, peeled and chopped
½ teaspoon garlic salt
1 teaspoon cornstarch

Place mushrooms in small bowl. Add water and sugar; let stand ½ hour. Clip and discard stems. Cut mushrooms in small pieces or leave whole if they are small. Cook onion in butter until soft. Add mushrooms and their liquid, tomato, and salt. Simmer until vegetables are tender, 10 to 15 minutes. Blend cornstarch with two teaspoons cold water and add to sauce. Cook two or three minutes longer until thickened. Pour over omelet.

Puffy omelet

Separate three large eggs. Beat whites until stiff with ⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar. Beat yolks with 3 tablespoons milk and ½ teaspoon seasoned salt. Gently fold yolks into whites. Melt 1 teaspoon butter in eight-inch skillet. Pour in egg mixture. Cook over moderate heat three or four minutes until bottom of omelet begins to set. Place in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., and bake until omelet is set and golden brown, about 10 minutes. Slip out of pan onto hot serving plate and fold over in half. Add mushroom sauce before serving. Serves two.

WOMEN TODAY

More debate on offers

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Here's a portfolio of reader comments from various places in the United States about free-product and money-back offers.

"In reply to the letter from Mrs. R. G. S., Minneapolis, I would like to share my experience in coupon clipping.

"During the last three months I have sent in 33 'money back' or 'free product' coupons and have received 30 returns.

"In view of this good record, I am quite convinced that it pays to take advantage of these offers." (Mrs. R. H. G., Milwaukee)

♦ ♦ ♦

"I do enjoy your column and found many helpful ideas in reading it. [With regard to] the experience other readers have had with the percentage of returns from offers, I have done it on several occasions and at no time has there been any failure to send either the coupon for the free product or the refund. (I do keep a record of it when I sent it.)

"On many occasions I have continued using the product and may not have done so otherwise. . . . As to the time required for the return it usually takes from 30 to 60 days." (Mrs. F. S. L., Great Neck, N.Y.)

♦ ♦ ♦

I was interested in a letter you quoted recently from a reader who reported only 12 returns from 25 'money back' or 'free product' coupons and offers. I began to become aware of 'free offers' several years ago and sent in box tops, etc. for some time before wondering if I was receiving back merchandise, free products, etc.

"I have tried to be sympathetic in my records since then. With [even] more time and bookkeeping I would have a few less problems but decided it wasn't worth it. I have kept a 'book' since Nov. 1, 1966, and to date have sent 510 letters.

"With the exception of those sent in the last three months, my records show only 18 not received or in some way accounted for. Since some of these were [to be] sent [directly] to my mother, it is possible she did not tell me she received the item.

"A few times I have received 25 cents for which I cannot account, and come to the conclusion that a product [of which] I sent a box wrapper or top under a certain name sends its funds out through a parent company.

"Also, when you consider that often it is quite obvious the envelope contains money, I think the high rate of return is a tribute to the honesty of those who handle this mail.

"Through free offers and refunds my family has tried many new products which we continue to enjoy. We have also received some very nice merchandise for our own use and for gifts to others. We greatly appreciate the convenience of [several] products . . . that I never would have tried . . . without the inducement of a [free or] refund offer." (Mrs. E. L. E., Woodbury, N.J.)

♦ ♦ ♦

"It has been my experience through many years that one never receives anything for nothing." (Mrs. R. W. E., Lyme, Conn.)

No, not for nothing. But perhaps for an intangible quality—such as goodwill or credibility—rather than for money.

Candid consumer occasionally receives letters signed with initials (and not always accompanied by an address). Although initials are used on letters printed in the column, only signed letters carrying the sender's address will be published.

Send questions (no brand names, please) to Candid consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115. Candid consumer is a Thursday feature.

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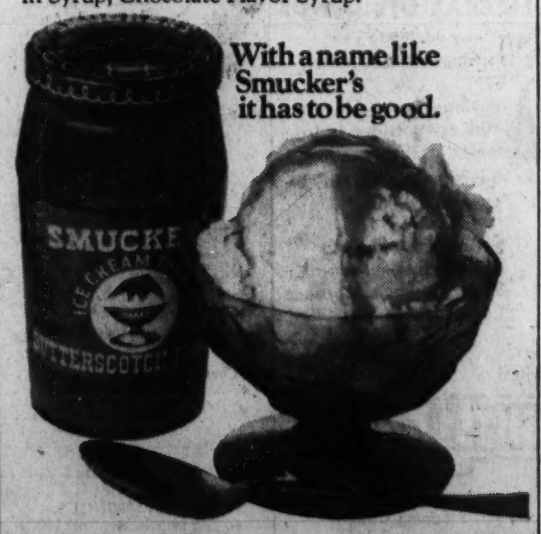

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Pollution-technology links sought

By George H. Favre
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Modern technology is a two-edged sword that promises untold enrichment to mankind but threatens uncontrolled destruction to the environment in which mankind lives.

And, say leading ecologists, the rate of destruction to the earth's ecosystem is rapidly outpacing man's understanding of how to control it.

With this in mind, the Ford Foundation has just announced grants of nearly $4 million to support basic research in ecological problems. The aim: to forecast the impact of new technological efforts on the balance of nature. One hoped-for result would be computerized mathematical models that would offer alternatives to "solutions" that may accomplish a spoonful of good while wreaking a barrel of harm.

David M. Gates, director of the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, puts the problem in lucid terms. "Man does—must—exploit the earth," he says. "He spreads resources thin in doing so. But this cannot last indefinitely.

"With the increasing population, he will have to make some hard choices. Through technology he has ignited an environmental bomb. To sustain the quality of life, liberty, and happiness for the future, we need to act now."

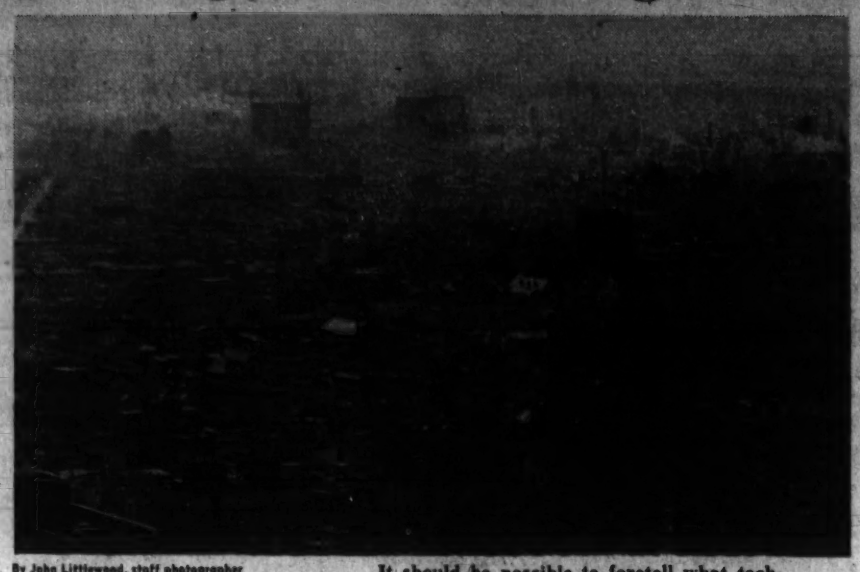
$420,000 grant made

Dr. Gates, an ecologist, has been granted $420,000 to set up an expanded graduate program in biophysical ecology at Washington University in St. Louis, where he teaches.

He has worked for years on an analysis of energy transfers between plants and their environment. He also is working on mathematical models of living systems. These models begin with a small part of the system, such as a single leaf, and then synthesize the complex interrelationships of a community of plants.

"It is easier to put a rocket on the moon than to understand our environment," Dr. Gates told a press conference at the Ford Foundation. "Rocketry is a Tinkertoy, compared to understanding our ecology. We have to use physics, chemistry, mathematics—every bit of our know-how to understand the complexity of ecology."

In the program of studies at St. Louis, Dr. Gates says, "We're trying to take the system apart piece by piece and study it to get an understanding of the whole. In the past year we have taken the four variables of radiation, wind, air temperature, and moisture to understand how these affect animals and humans. These constitute a four-dimensional space, all time-dependent and all changing."



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

What is impact of technology?

It should be possible to foretell what technology may do to man's surroundings. At least this is the hope basing a series of Ford Foundation-aided projects. "To sustain the quality of life, liberty, and happiness for the future, we need to act now," says one ecologist.

Clear warning given

"Unless these environmental factors are understood," says Dr. Gates, "we don't stand a chance."

His warning: "We may go down in history as an elegant technological society which underwent biological disintegration for lack of ecological understanding."

"This biological disintegration," he says, "is happening now." He warns that mankind's mental and physiological health is already beginning to erode under the impact of technology.

Gordon Harrison, Ford Foundation's program director for resources and environment, noted two side effects of a technological civilization which are already highly visible: "Inadequate food-supply in the less-developed nations and pollution in developed areas."

On both fronts, he noted, governments have responded with a mix of technological research and administrative controls to seek quick increases in food production and waste-disposal techniques.

British decision

Extradition of Ray to U.S. arranged

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The United States Government succeeded Tuesday afternoon in its initial bid to extradite James Earl Ray.

He is wanted in connection with the slaying in Memphis on April 4 of the Negro civil-rights leader, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

But it is highly unlikely that Ray will leave England for some time. His legal advisers say he will be appealing against the extradition order within 15 days.

In any event, Ray is scheduled to stand trial on two British charges on July 9. For the present he is being held in prison here.

Ray—appearing in court in London under the name of Ramon George Sneyd—was arrested at London's Heathrow Airport June 8.

The application for his extradition was made by the United States authorities on two grounds: that he was a fugitive accused of murder; and he was a fugitive criminal, convicted of robbery.

The two British charges against Ray related to the possession of a forged passport and of a firearm and ammunition without a certificate. They stand adjourned until July 9.

Ray's defense lawyer, Roger Frisby, had contended throughout the hearing that Dr. King's assassination was a political crime, not subject to extradition under the Anglo-U.S. extradition treaty.

But, granting the extradition, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Frank Milton said that despite the persuasiveness of Ray's counsel he had to reject submissions that the accused should not be extradited. He accepted that it was common knowledge that Dr. King was a controversial figure in the U.S. But he did not accept that this made the assassination a political offense.

The magistrate added that he was not influenced by a statement by Ray—made during the lunchtime adjournment when press and public were out—in which Ray claimed he had been unable to talk with American legal advisers.

Ray also contested police evidence given at an earlier hearing, particularly in view of what he described as the wide publicity which the case was likely to receive "especially in the liberal press in the United States."

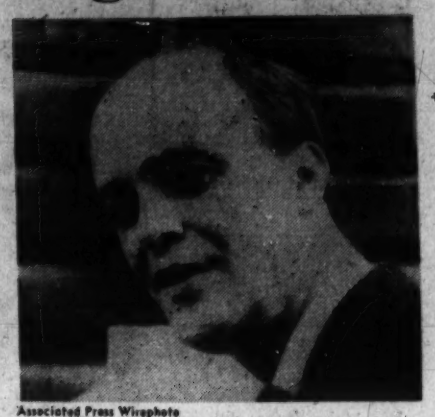
Press scrutinized

For almost 100 minutes Tuesday morning, 40 newsmen and members of the public, scrutinized closely by plainclothes and uniformed police officers — some of them armed — crammed into the wood paneled Bow Street courtroom.

They listened to legal submissions by David Calcutt, British lawyer for the American Government, seeking to have Ray extradited and by Ray's British counsel, Mr. Frisby, as to why the application to the British court should not be granted.

Mr. Frisby emphasized that the killing of Dr. King had political undertones. That although the murder victim was a peaceful man the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was an agitating force for legislative reform.

Its civil-rights activities, which Mr. Frisby traced over the period from 1955, had received worldwide attention. They had, he said, erupted into violence.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Wins U.S. case

David Calcutt, the British lawyer representing the United States Government in the extradition hearings of James Earl Ray, enters Bow Street Magistrates Court in London. The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate agreed to extradition.

Political comparison

In answer to the magistrate, Mr. Milton, who presided, Mr. Frisby said the slaying of Dr. King could not be paralleled in Britain to the killing of, say, a British Cabinet minister.

British political figures did not set alight in people in this country passions that could be compared with the feelings expressed when it came to politics and civil-rights issues in the United States.

Mr. Calcutt said that in applying for extradition each case had to be judged on its own. There was no direct parallel to the present case, he contended.

The lone murder of a politician or public figure was not enough, he said. The slaying had to be seen against the background of events. There had to be the challenge of politics.

Udall raises questions about Resurrection City

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Poor People's Campaign "put its worst foot forward" during its six-week encampment near the Lincoln Memorial, Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall said.

Mr. Udall added that he would not be surprised to see Congress act to prevent another Resurrection City from ever being erected on federal park land in the United States capital.

But he said he was sympathetic to the campaign.

The Secretary of the Interior attended a closed meeting on the subject before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Resurrection City was set up under a permit granted the Southern Christian Leadership Conference by the Department of Interior.

Mr. Udall gave no details on the committee session.

Dismantling Resurrection City cost the government an estimated $85,000. Extra police service and other expenses ran the total cost to the government and the District of Columbia to at least $1.3 million, officials reported.

Mr. Udall said lawyers were reviewing the cost problem, but "it is probably not too provident to look toward them [SCLC] for much beyond the $5,000 bond they posted."

Everyone, including the Poor People's Campaign and leaders in government, ought to reexamine the experience and see what has been gained," he said.

Nixocrat, you say?

By the Associated Press

Washington

Sen. Wayne Morse, a noted political switch-hitter, has taken a verbal swat at Richard M. Nixon by pinning the label "Nixocrat" on him.

The Oregon Senator did so in taking note of Mr. Nixon's objections to President Johnson filling the Supreme Court vacancies created by Chief Justice Earl Warren's announced retirement.

Senator Morse, who has run for the Senate as a Republican, an Independent, and a Democrat, issued a statement saying Mr. Nixon wants the nation to wait for the election of a new president before any appointments are made to the court.

"Mr. Nixon is leading a choir of all the conservative, reactionary elements who are personally unhappy with the decisions of the Supreme Court in recent years," Senator Morse said.

"This choice is composed primarily of a new political species — the Nixocrat. A Nixocrat can be defined as a Dixiecrat who speaks with a Yankee accent."

Naga truce extended

By Reuters

New Delhi

The Indian Government has agreed to a one-month extension of the cease-fire in Nagaland up to July 31, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman said here.

Naga nationalists, fighting for independence from India in the forested hills of the northeastern region, have already agreed to extend the truce for the same period.

Asked about a further extension, the spokesman said the government would have to consider the matter again next month in view of what he called "serious violations" of the truce agreement by the nationalists, including import of arms from Communist China.

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92-94 Chatsworth Ave. TE 4-2926

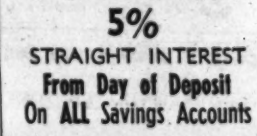
Going Places?
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Contains advertisements from fine hotels, motels, and inns all over the world . . .

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

5%
DIVIDEND
Savings Received by the 10th
Earn Dividends from the First
Savings Insured Up to $15,000 by Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.
LARCHMONT FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Where Larchmont & Palmer Aves. Meet
TE 4-6400

CARPET FAIR
BROADLOOM CARPETS
Exclusive Dealer for Karastan Carpet
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storage
1879 Palmer Avenue TE 4-7200



613 WAVERLY AVENUE
We also CALL and DELIVER

Grant's Florist
Since 1896
and greenhouses
Flowers for All Occasions
96 Weaver St. Tel. 4-0081

EMBASSY CLEANERS
"AT YOUR SERVICE"
1908 Palmer Ave. 120 Chatsworth Ave.
Phone TEnnyson 4-2700

LYNBROOK

CHARLES KRULL & SON
ESTABLISHED 1910
Plumbing and Heating
Supplied and Installed
PETRO OIL BURNERS
YOUNGSTOWN KITCHENS
SEWER CONNECTIONS MADE
Showrooms and Shop
338 Atlantic Ave., East Rockaway, N.Y.
LY 9-3423 and LY 9-1222

MAMARONECK

NO STRINGS ATTACHED!
5%
STRAIGHT INTEREST
From Day of Deposit
On ALL Savings Accounts
UNION SAVINGS BANK
MAMARONECK AVE. and POST RD.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
297 HALSTEAD AVE., HARRISON, N. Y.
Member of The Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.

Margoluis
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Since 1898
406 Mamaroneck Avenue

For the Finest of Flowers
House of Flowers
GIFTS
229 MAMARONECK AVE. OW 8-2522

SIRLIN'S
PAINTS • HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Serving Mamaroneck 49 Years
205 Mamaroneck Ave. OWens 8-5550

THE
DINOFLO-WILSON AGENCY, Inc.
INSURANCE *"Since 1909"*
555 EAST POST ROAD
OW 8-1211-1212-8800

MASSAPEQUA

INSURANCE
YOUR Independent Insurance AGENT
Chas. E. Krohn
Agency, Inc.
71 Grand Ave., Massapequa
PY 8-0925

ALBERT BAHR, INC.
EST. 1920
Modern Storage Warehouse
Local and Long Distince Moving
World-Wide Service
SU 5-0354 3840 Sunrise Highway
Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

Enjoy Our Delicious
OWN MAKE ICE CREAM CAKE
KRISCH'S CONFECTIONERY
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
11 CENTRAL AVE., MASSAPEQUA, L. I.
TEL. PY 8-9781

IT'S ALWAYS
DONUT TIME!
44 Varieties
Hand Cut
by Mister DONUT
MASSAPEQUA PARK, N.Y.
4900 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

NEW YORK

MASSAPEQUA (Continued)

Powell's Hotel
Merrick Rd., Seaford
Come as you are
CASUAL—COMFY—COOL
Tues. Nite Out
All You Can Eat
FRIED FLOUNDER
Adults $1.50 — Kids $1.00
Thurs. Nite Out
CHICKEN IN THE BASKET
Adults $1.75 — Kids $1.25
GERMAN—ITALIAN—AMERICAN
OLD COUNTRY FAVORITES

ESSO WEST SHORE DRIVE SERVICE CENTER
Specialists of Chrysler Products
JAMES LaSCALIA, *Proprietor*
WEST SHORE DR. & MERRICK RD.
MASSAPEQUA
PY 8-9682

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MINEOLA RUG and CARPET CO.
515 Jericho Tpke. Mineola, N. Y.
PI 6-4090
Complete Line of
Room Sized Rugs
and Carpets
MOHAWK CARPET MILLS
Franchised Dealer
HONEST LOW PRICES
— OPEN —
Tues., Thurs., Fri. till 9
Monday and Saturday till 6
FREE PARKING
VISITORS WELCOME

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Highland National Bank of Newburgh
Main Office
385 BROADWAY, NEWBURGH
Branches
20-22 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH
and
VAILS GATE, NEW YORK
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

Leafs
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
150 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
522 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
NE 2-3610

ERICH
HAIRDRESSERS
LARGE SALON
365 North Avenue NE 2-4356
New Rochelle, N. Y.

MATTRESSES
Box Springs, Pillows—Made to Order—Renovated—Sterilized
Westchester Co. Bedding Co.
240 Huguenot St. NE 2-1589

Martin Shop
DECORATORS—UPHOLSTERY
CURTAINS—DRAPERIES—SLIP COVERS
388 North Ave. NEw Rochelle 6-1020

Halbert's Linoleum Arts
LINOLEUM—VINYL
By the yard or Tile
CARPETS—BROADLOOMS
30 Division St. NE 6-7235
New Rochelle, N. Y.

For Quality and Service
CALL
FRANKLIN LAUNDRY
418 Main St. NEw Rochelle 2-3435

BLUE BIRD TAXI SERVICING CORPORATION
Tel. NE 2-0909 — NE 6-0909
NE 2-0907
281 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Borough of Bronx
V. SANTINI INC.
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES
STORAGE — MOVING
Local — Long-Distance
Main Office 2314 Jerome Ave.
New York, N. Y. CY 5-1800

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SQUARE DEAL RADIO
Since 1925
39-41 West Main Street
Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
Television Sales and Service
Phone GR 5-1857

NEW YORK

PATCHOGUE (Continued)

Blum's
Complete Brand Selection of CORSETS BRAS LINGERIE
13-15 E. Main St., Patchogue
15 E. Main St., Bay Shore
976 Franklin Ave., Garden City

Rose Jewelers
The Known Name
The Known Quality
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE
Crystal ● China
74 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

Richard York
OF PATCHOGUE
14-22 South Ocean Ave., Patchogue, L. I.
"YOUR RED CROSS SHOE STORE"
GRover 5-2538

GUTTE, Inc.
7 W. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.
HARDWARES PAINTS HOUSEWARES

SWEZEY FUEL CO., INC.
Oil Burners — Esso — Heating Oils
Patchogue GR 5-0270 | Port Jefferson HR 3-5500

Casual Clothes
PLAIN and FANCY
Bellport, N. Y.
AT 6-0780

The Peoples NATIONAL BANK OF LONG ISLAND
A Full Service Bank
PATCHOGUE ● NORTH PATCHOGUE
SELDEN HEIGHTS ● CENTEREACH
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Mac Kavner's Men's Shop
Quality Clothing since 1925
34 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
GR 5-4180
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Botany "500"
Stetson Hats

SWEZEY & NEWINS
"The Store on the Corner with Dealings on the Square"
GRover 5-0280

We serve sellers and seekers
SUFFOLK COUNTY, L.I., N.Y.
BENJAMIN & SHERMAN
So. Country Rd., Brookhaven, L.I., N.Y.
Tel.: 516-286-3488

Complete World Wide
MOVING & STORAGE
Service
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
WEST SAYVILLE
Long Island
PEPPARD & VAN EMMERIK, Inc.
Est. 1908
LT 9-1834 581-0050

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PAPERBACKS
CARDS · GIFTS
137 Main St., Bellport, N. Y. 11713
PHONE 286-0777

The Union Savings Bank
of Patchogue, New York
Savings Accounts opened and Banking-by-Mail
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

POUGHKEEPSIE

Furniture & Accessories—China, Glassware, Gifts — Fireplace Equipment
House of new dimensions
3 COLLEGEVIEW AVENUE
ALFRED and MILDRED FRANCIOLA

GLADMORE CLEANERS
52 Raymond Ave.
Vassar College Shopping Area
"Quality"—Our Motto
Phone GR 1-7788

MID-HUDSON OIL CO.
Heating Oils — Esso — HOMES CHURCHES STORES
POUGHKEEPSIE PHONE GL 4-4000

LOVELACE FLORAL CO.
Serving Poughkeepsie for Over 40 Years
Flowers for All Occasions
471-3330
COR. NO. CLINTON and COTTAGE STS.
FREE DELIVERY

PAINTING—DECORATING
INTERIORS—EXTERIOR
25 Mile Radius Poughkeepsie
K. BARRY PRATTEN CO.
PHONE 462-0635

THE POUGHKEEPSIE SAVINGS BANK
Serving Savers Since 1831
21 MARKET STREET
COR. MAIN ST.—INNIS AVE.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Buy Savings Bonds
A Good Investment

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Luckey's OF POUGHKEEPSIE
Hudson Valley's Leading Department Store for 99 Years
Reliability ★ Service
Luckey, Platt

FIRST SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF POUGHKEEPSIE
A SAVINGS INSTITUTION
"Where Thousands Save Millions"
MORTGAGES SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
TRAVELERS CHECKS
MONEY ORDERS
MAIN OFFICE
20 Cannon Street
ARLINGTON OFFICE
830 Main Street

H. Schwartz & Co.
The Home of Good Clothes Since 1867
THE COMPLETE FASHION HOUSE FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE MID-HUDSON VALLEY
The Colony Shop

DIAMONDS ● WATCHES ● JEWELRY
SILVERWARE ● CHINA ● CRYSTAL
Registered Jeweler
American Gem Society
Zimmer Brothers
329 MAIN STREET
Over 75 Years of Fine Traditions

—AT—
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
Junc. Routes 44-55
MAIN ST. AT MANCHESTER RD.

effron's Chubbette
fashions
Send for Catalog
464 MAIN ST., POUGHKEEPSIE

VAN LEUVEN'S SUPER SERVICE
Gas ● Oil ● Lubrication
PARKING
CAR WASHING ● REPAIRING
cor. Church & Academy Sts.

George R. Wood Agency, Inc.
4 CLINTON SQUARE
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK
PHONE GLobe 2-1500
GENERAL INSURANCE
Established 1929

POUGHKEEPSIE
Hyde Park

ANTIQUES ● EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE
GIFTS ● ACCESSORIES
Hyde Park House
Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, N. Y.
CA 9-2200

QUEENS VILLAGE

MANCHESTER
FURNITURE BUILDERS, INC.
UPHOLSTERING
Reupholstering Decorating
Slipcovers Living Room Suites
Draperies Mattress Renovating
212-27 JAMAICA AVE.,
EST. 1912 HO 4-6644

NEW CARS AND TRUCKS
PARTS—SERVICE
CHEVROLET
VILLAGE CHEVROLET COMPANY
RUSSELL C. SIEBERT, Owner
222-22 Jamaica Avenue HOllis 5-5161

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5% PER ANNUM
Dividends paid quarterly
MEMBER FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION
COLUMBIA SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
Main Office: VI 7-7047
Jamaica Ave. at Woodhaven Blvd.
Forest Hills Branch BO 3-7500
Continental Ave. at Austin St.
Amityville Branch: MY 1-0555
Broadway at Union Ave.
Rockaway Beach Branch HE 4-4600
86-02 Rockaway Beach Blvd.
Savings Received by the 10th Earn Dividends from the First

LIPSCHUTZ
STATIONERS
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
VI-6-6400

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y. 11418

Reupholstering-Refinishing
Draperies-Slipcovers
Cabinet Work
Matresses Made or Renovated
Cappa Upholstery Co., Inc.
8715-115th Street, Near Jamaica Ave.
Virginia 7-7230

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

ZENITH
The quality goes in before the name goes on
Right: Super Screen model Y2274. The Regis. The first true 21" diagonal picture — biggest picture in portable TV.

UNEEDA
89-71 165th St., Jamaica, N.Y. AX 1-0660
911 Hempstead Turnpike GE 7-5400
113-20 Jamaica Ave. VI 6-8700
Richmond Hill, N.Y.
Franklin Square, L.I., N.Y.
116-02 Queens Blvd. BO 8-1995
Forest Hills, N.Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Glendale
WEIRFIELD
RUG and CARPET CLEANING CO., INC.
Cleaned at Your Home
Wall-to-Wall Carpeting
We Specialize in . . .
RUG DYEING
ORIENTAL RUG WASHING
RUGS & CARPETS CLEANED
REPAIRED AND ALTERED
We Cover Nassau, Queens, Kings
"Let us clean and store your summer rugs"
SINCE 1910
VAndyke 1-6676
70-00 71st PLACE, GLENDALE

ROCHESTER

JENNIE COTTONE
DRESSMAKER
Specializing in Alterations
309 Present Bldg., 27 Clinton Ave. S.
Phone 546-2824

PLUMBING & HEATING
James J. DeWitte & Son
542 HAYWARD AVENUE
288-8331 467-6221

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"Your Modern Milkmaid"
Laboratory Protected Dairy Products
For Home Delivery in
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Call or Write
127 East Commercial Street
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General Contractor and Builder
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Quality Work Our Specialty
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INSURANCE
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OCEANSIDE

CHWATSKYS
your specialty department store
free parking in rear of store
2859 Long Beach Road, Oceanside
OR 8-2900
Open Mon. and Fri. eves. till 9 P.M.

Over 100 Years of Dependable Service
JAMES & HAWKINS, Inc.
Lowest Prices on Famous Brands
Color TV—Appliances—Stereo
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RO 6-0188

Men's Apparel of Distinction
CLOTHIERS HATHAWAY SHIRTS
Russley
ROCKVILLE CENTRE
ROckville Centre 6-3050
11 NORTH PARK AVE.

SAYVILLE

Est. 1914
P. J. GRADY
Buick Chevrolet
CHEVROLET
Sales & Service
complete auto collision repairs
118 MONTAUK HIGHWAY 589-3100
WEST SAYVILLE, N. Y.

FRED STADTMULLER
JEWELERS
Established 1860
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, China, Crystal
18 MAIN STREET SAYVILLE, N. Y.

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Carpentry, Painting and General Contracting
Home Modernizing
Alterations and Repairs
PHILIP MAINTENANCE CORPORATION
142 Brook St. SC 3-6700

SCARSDALE AGENCY, INC.
INSURANCE
Kenneth L. Metz, Jr. Donald F. Metz
9 Harwood Court (914) SC 3-2100

REFURNISHING YOUR HOME!
Let the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor guide you to satisfactory purchases of new furnishings.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

As Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Rugs Beautiful
785 Post Road SC 3-2832

SPORTSWEAR
DRESSES
• Come see them
• You'll love them
Mary Rothman, Inc.
45 SPENCER PLACE

SYOSSET

The Flower Cottage
LTD.
Stanley Dembrosky, Jr.
64 Jackson Avenue
Syosset, L. I., N. Y.
Opp. Railroad Sta.
WA 1-6225

You hit the spot when you plan your meals around the friendliest store in town
HUB SUPERMARKET
WA 1-2626
8-14 Cold Springs Rd.

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CLEANERS
TAILORS
1329 South Salina St. (Opp. Sears)
For Free Fast Pick-up and Delivery Service
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Shirts Laundered
Drapery Specialists
S&H Green Stamps

We have every kind of a BOOK for you at
ECONOMY
Book and Stationery Store
Phone 471-8106
317 South Salina Street

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Buick Cadillac

McCALL-FRANDSEN
358 No. Broadway ME 1-4700

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Grant Brothers
INCORPORATED
Florists
1903 Sunset Avenue
Telephone
Area Code 315
RE 2-3115
Member F. T. D.

BASILE INSURANCE
FIRE ● AUTO ● HOMEOWNER'S
PACKAGE POLICIES
1145 HERKIMER ROAD
TELS. RE 3-5925 — RA 4-4409

VALLEY STREAM

Jess White
Dry Cleaning
Shirt Laundering
Same Day Service
3 Complete Plants
VALLEY STREAM
Sunrise Highway and Rockaway Avenue
HEMPSTEAD—40 So. Franklin Street
NEW HYDE PARK
Hillside Avenue at Herrick Road
Long Island's Foremost Dry Cleaner

WATERTOWN

PARKVIEW CLEANERS Inc.
631 STATE STREET
(opp. Loblaw's)
Custom restyling of furs. Repairing, Cleaning, Storage. Cold Storage Vault on Premises.
For Pick Up, Phone 788-4600

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WILLIAMSON'S
Paint and Wallpaper
178 Post Avenue
Westbury, N. Y.
EDgewood 3-2780

BANK OF WESTBURY
TRUST CO.
EST. 1910
"A Community Bank"
MAIN OFFICE—Post and Maple ED 4-1600

NEW YORK

WESTBURY (Continued)

FUEL OIL
Sales—Oil Burners—Service
UNION OIL
Serving Since 1934
Phone ED 4-5545
333 Union Ave., Westbury, L.I.

WHITE PLAINS

the glove shops
Westchester's Largest Collection of Gloves, Handbags & Fashion Jewelry
57 Hamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N.Y.
18 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Evans
MOVING • STORAGE
Agent Allied Van Lines
Used Furniture Bought and Sold
107 Brookfield Street
WH 9-0084 RO 9-0350

ROSE CLEANERS
646 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Colony Flower Shop
INC
WORLD-WIDE FLOWER SERVICE
White Plains 9-2442
100 M[illegible]aroneck Ave.

LA SCHULMAN
The Finest in Feminine Fashions
181 Mamaroneck Ave. WH 9-9123-4

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire — Automobile — Life
Annuities — Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court St. White Plains 9-3500

Sam Ash-
Newcorn Music Corp.
Formerly Century Musical Instrument
New York City Prices Now in Westchester!
178 Mamaroneck Ave. WH 9-8448

Shop at
Pickard Hardware, Inc.
for your household needs
203 East Post Road
White Plains WH 8-5100

WILLISTON PARK

RUDY'S
DELICATESSEN AND CATERING
FOR THE VERY BEST IN FOODS
60 Hillside Ave. PI 6-4134

PENNSYLVANIA
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Guth's Luggage
1010 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PA. 18101
Telephone 432-3106

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 434-6181
Sixty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Leh-Co
Quality Department Store
626 HAMILTON ST.
Allentown, Pa.

ALLENTOWN'S Oldest Jeweler
623-625 Hamilton Street

UNION
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
ALLENTOWN • BETHLEHEM

Wetherhold and Metzger
953 & 719 HAMILTON ST.

BETHLEHEM

Fritch Fuel Company
Esso Watch Dog Oil Heat Service
116 River St. 867-4646

Stanley Jones, Jr.
618 SECOND AVE., BETHLEHEM, PA.
AUTOMOTIVE PAINT SPECIALTY JOBBER
Rinshed-Mason and Sherwin Williams Paints
BINKS SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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Bellaire House
Delicious Pennsylvania Dutch Foods
141 W. High Street Tel. 243-5413

The Food Basket
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
in wood, ceramic, brass, copper
FANCY FOODS
FRESH FRUIT BASKETS
54 W. HIGH ST. TEL. 249-3713

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Carousel Shoppe
Cards • Gifts • Zipf's Candies
4998 STATE ROAD
DREXELINE SHOPPING CENTER
DREXEL HILL, PA.

ERIE

2402 Peach Street 452-2709
"WE CARE ENOUGH TO DELIVER THE VERY BEST"

ALL the NEW Books and the BEST of the OLD
ERIE BOOK STORE
17 East Eighth Street
Phone 452-3354

John V. Schultz Co.
"DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE"
2402 West 8th St.

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Choice Meats—Fruits—Groceries
Conveniently located, 1013 State Street
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE

HARRISBURG

Doutrichs
First in Quality Apparel
HARRISBURG, PENNA.
Men • Women • Boys

When Buying Milk We Suggest You Try
Homogenized Milk
Produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
Phone CE 4-1181

C. MERLE DUBS
Manufacturing Jeweler
231 North Street 232-9622
HARRISBURG, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

LANCASTER

The Rug Van CARPET CENTER
4 MILES NORTH OF LANCASTER ON ROUTE 501 15 MEADOW LANE
NEFFSVILLE, PA.
PHONE: LANCASTER 569-2311
Norman Faus, Jr. Residence: Lititz 626-7748
Owner-Consultant
"BROADLOOM CARPET SPECIALISTS"

LANSDOWNE

5% SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
LANSDOWNE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Fred A. Werner, Pres.
No. 1 ONE DELAWARE COUNTY
LANSDOWNE AND LAWRENCE PARK

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McCafferty's Inc.
Service Is Our Business
Esso
Baltimore Pike and Providence Road
Media, Pa. LO 6-9947

Robert's, Inc.
Jewelers • Silversmiths
Watchmaker on Premises
Cor. State St. & South Ave.
Media LO 6-0981

MEDIA LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
LO 6-5300
W. Baltimore Pike & State St.

SNOWDEN'S DEPARTMENT STORE
For Lovely Furnishings
STATE ST. MEDIA
LO 6-0800

PHILADELPHIA

Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
Serving the Public Satisfactorily Since 1900
13th and Windrim Avenue DA 4-3074

READING

The pastry's puffier, the pie's homemade — do all your shopping at
GIANT
FOOD CENTER MARKETS
Five Stores to Serve You!

COOL & REFRESHING Summer Candies
$1.29 lb.
Safe for traveling in the heat
Early's
OLD-FASHIONED CHOCOLATES
1428 Amity in Hampden Heights

RUGS CARPETS BROADLOOM
Open Evenings 'til 9—Saturday 'til 5
READING RUG COMPANY
411 Lancaster Ave. 376-5461

Maier's Sunbeam BAKERY
640 PARK AVE., READING, PA.
"Let's Be Friends"

SCRANTON

ALWAYS SHOP
The Globe
SCRANTON'S LARGEST STORE

UPPER DARBY

for ladies' fashions
mayers
37 Garrett Road
Upper Darby, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY (Continued)

jonas
STATIONERY SHOP
Commercial Stationery and Office Furniture
7028-30 Terminal Square
Upper Darby, Pa.

WEST CHESTER

Eight Offices To Serve You in Chester County
NATIONAL Bank of Chester County
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

R. S. GREEN & SON
Over 50 Years of Service
AIR CONDITIONING
One Room—or Whole House
Free Home Trial on
Color TV
Stereo Consoles
Portable TV
Tape Recorders
Complete line of small appliances, radios, phonographs
We Service What We Sell
125 W. Market St. West Chester

SPEER BROTHERS, INC.
Atlantic Fuel Oil
Home Heating
215 N. Walnut St., West Chester, Pa.
696-0111

FILMS
Developed—Printed
Enlarged—Copied
Finest Quality and Service Since 1939
Camera Craft Shops
OF PENNA.
14 E. Gay St., West Chester 696-0570
222 East Lincoln Highway, Coatesville
XEROX COPIES—While You Wait

We Supply Everything but the Baby
Leonard's
Distinctive Boys', Girls' and Infants' Wear
23 N. High St., West Chester, Pa.

BRANDYWINE BOOK SHOP AND GALLERY
14 So. Church St., West Chester, Pa.
Current Fiction and Non-Fiction
Specializing in Children's Books, Pre-School up
NATURE BOOKS
ART
ANTIQUE COLLECTING
CULINARY ARTS
BOOKS MAILED ANYWHERE

Lergus
44 East Gay Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania

Theresa's Beauty Salon
43 WEST BARNARD ST.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Air Conditioned Phone 696-0240
Open Tuesday and Thursday Eves.

The Card Rack
GREETING CARDS and GIFTS
West Goshen Shopping Center
West Chester, Pa.

YORK

Goodling's Red Carpet
phone YORK 843-0774
FUEL OIL AND OIL BURNER SERVICE

Butler Bros. Inc.
MILK

Shaffners JEWELERS
9 E. Market St. YORK, PA. 17401
Phone: 848-1788

CARPET and BROADLOOM
The Rug Shop
Complete Sales and Service
755-0902 1658 Whiteford Road

Write to advertisers
in The Christian Science Monitor to tell them of your purchase

Breathtaking beauty at Cape Perpetua

Learn as you roam

By Edward P. Cliff
Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Gnarled spruces cling tenaciously to the cliffsides overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The sea batters relentlessly against the volcanic basalt, which for millions of years has been sculpted by the water into fantastic shapes. The beauty is breathtaking.

This is Cape Perpetua on the Oregon coast. Years ago, as a forest supervisor working in national forests, I had first discovered the unusual beauty of Cape Perpetua. But it was not until I dedicated the new visitor center at the Forest Service Recreation Area last August that I fully realized the opportunity the setting offered to provide an "outdoor classroom" to study the forces of nature where the forest meets the sea.

The recreation area in the Siuslaw National Forest is a mile-long strip of the Oregon coastline between Newport and Florence on scenic I-101. It is one of the few places in the United States outside Alaska, where the national forest reaches down to the ocean. It dramatizes the sculpture of seaside landforms and the struggle for existence by plants and animals against the often cruel forces of the sea.

♦ ♦ ♦

Forest Service naturalists, with the assistance of exhibits, a diorama, and a movie, explain these processes at the Cape Perpetua Visitor Center as a prelude to personal explorations by the visitor.

These explorations may take him along any of six trails, all well signed to explain botanical, marine, and geological features. One of the favorites, "The Trail of the Whispering Spruce," winds through the Fog Forest with signed stops along the way to explain tree and other plant forms. Climaxing the short hike is a view from a headland some 800 feet above the ocean. On a clear day, it is estimated one can see 150 miles up and down the coast.

For a closeup of the ocean and its plant and animal life, "The Train of the Restless Waters" is the choice. It leads to "Devil's Churn," the surface of which is whipped into perpetual foam as it washes endlessly at the basaltic basin the ocean has carved. Along the way tide pools can be examined for their array of sea palms, barnacles, anemones, mussels, hermit crabs, and starfish. While the visitor watches the sea at work, more signs explain to him the mechanics of the tides and the formation of waves.

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Still other trails lead to rock formations that spout like whales, Indian shell mounds left by long-forgotten Indians who roamed the coast, agate formations, and even a sign telling of British explorer James Cook's landing there in 1778.

For the less athletically inclined, many of these same features can be sampled on a self-guided 22-mile motor tour, starting at Devil's Churn and leading inland where trees, sheltered from the wind and waves, stand straight and tall.

The lessons to be learned at Cape Perpetua are many. But they can be combined with play to enhance the experience. The 988-acre area contains a campground and picnic area; fishing for rock fish, perch, and greenling is allowed from the shoreline rocks. Other national-forest campgrounds and state parks are nearby, and the famous sea-lion caves are only a few miles away.

Cape Perpetua is a notable example of the growing number of forest-service projects designed to show the American public some of the forest's wonders and, at the same time, provide an enjoyable outdoor experience. They have become a permanent part of the Forest Service's multiple-use program.

Another type of earth force is interpreted by the forest service in Montana. The Madison River Canyon earthquake area near the western boundary of Yellowstone National Park is an outdoor classroom like none other in the world. Here it is possible to study the dramatic results of a jolt almost as strong as the 1907 San Francisco earthquake. This one, however, occurred within the past decade.

Self-guiding trails and an auto route, as well as a visitor center, explain the fissures, scarps, massive slide and the lake it formed by blocking the Madison River in 1959.

In the White Mountains of California, near Bishop, is the ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest botanical area, where the world's oldest living things can be seen. From the exhibit area in Schulman Grove, several trails lead through a venerable community of trees. One, the half-mile Pine Alpha Trail, leads to a tree which was found by scientific dating to be more than 4,000 years old. It was the first positively proved to exceed that age. Other bristlecone pines discovered since then are known to be 4,600 years old.

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In the east, near Brevard, N.C., along the Blue Ridge Parkway en route to the Great Smokies, the visitor can see the cradle of scientific forestry in America.

Programs and displays at the visitor center reveal the evolution of forests and forestry and some of the tools and methods of managing the forests. Starting July 1, visitors will be able to take the self-guided "campus tour" through seven reconstructions of the 16 buildings which made up this country's first forestry school.

On the 187-million acres it administers, the Forest Service now has 16 major visitor information installations in a growing program to interpret the unusual in the out-of-doors. In addition, it has a host of self-guided routes through areas of historical, archaeological, botanical, and geological interest.

In most cases, recreational facilities are available nearby, since recreation has become a major Forest Service activity, coordinated with the many other uses of national forests.

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Scattered across the nation are 6,025 national-forest campgrounds with a total capacity of 381,905 persons. Most of them are easily accessible by car.

Also, the Forest Service pioneered the preservation of wildernesses. It has the only areas so far officially included in the national wilderness-preservation system—56 of them containing more than 9 million acres.

For those who plan to visit Cape Perpetua, copies of the following free Forest Service publications may be secured by writing to District Ranger, Waldport Ranger Station, Waldport, Ore. 97394.

"Forces of Nature" (a brochure about the Cape Perpetua recreation area).

"Common Woody Plants and Shrubs" (dealing with the flora of the area).

"Exploring the Tidepools."

"The Cape Perpetua Tour," describing the 22-mile auto-tour route.

The Siuslaw National Forest recreation map folder.

Other publications which might be helpful include the following which can be obtained from Naturegraph, Healdsburg, Calif.:

"Exploring Pacific Coast Tidepools," by Ernest Braun, $1.95.

"Common Seashore Life of the Pacific Northwest," by Lynwood Smith, $1.75.

Tenth of a series of 15 Wednesday articles.

USFS Photo

Oregon coast

At the Oregon coast the Siuslaw National Forest meets the Pacific Ocean. Center left is the Cape Perpetua Visitor Center opened to the public by the Forest Service in 1967.

NATIONAL PARKS POSTSCRIPT -10

A verse for today...

Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

—MATT. 5:15

Sea life in pools

Tidal pools and myriad sea life are explained to Boy Scouts along Trail of the Restless Waters at Cape Perpetua, Siuslaw National Forest.

Candy-sale schoolhouse

Roslyn, L.I., N.Y.

Underprivileged children in Africa will long remember the ninth-graders in a junior high school in Amityville, L.I., N.Y., a South Shore municipality, known by many as "The Friendly Village."

Some months ago after the students had seen a Peace Corps film showing the need for school facilities in some areas of the world, they decided to sponsor a project.

Under the guidance of the school's student council, and aided by some enthusiastic eight-graders, the youngsters conducted a candy sale which lasted two weeks. They realized $1,000, sufficient to furnish and finance a small schoolhouse. The funds were turned over to the Peace Corps.

Eleven candy salesmen received awards. They did all the chores themselves, kept the records, and conducted the sales. The students say they are looking forward to an exchange of photographs and letters from the area when the school is finished.

Asked if they thought other schools could follow in their footsteps, one of the bright-eyed youngsters enthusiastically declared, 'Sure, we hope other pupils like us all over the country, and in other countries, too, will benefit from our experience."

T. J. R.

Pen friends

Mrs. D. J., New York (U.S.A.). French teacher at Cornell would like to correspond with someone over 25 in Eastern Europe or France. Her interests are photography, swimming, classical music, traveling, French literature and language.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. T. O., Kerala, India, 21. College student and Secretary of a Church Youth League would like pen friends from U.S.A., Canada, Britain, Germany. His hobbies are collecting books, magazines, stamps, and music.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. R. S., Kyoto, Japan, 23. University student would like pen pals aged between 15 and 28.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

FAMILY FEATURES

British piers

By David P. Shaw
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

There are certain things that are essentially British. For instance: a day trip or vacation at the coast is hardly complete if the particular resort of your choice does not have a pier.

A British pier—not to be confused with his noble lordship a peer—is, invariably, an architectural monument in elegant ironwork stretching into the sea and dating from the Victorian era.

Some are modest affairs, only a few yards long.

Others are longer and more famous, like the one at Southend—more than a mile long—the pair at Brighton, the trio at Blackpool. These structures often carry a collection of buildings including perhaps a restaurant, a small theater, and almost always, an amusement arcade.

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Not only would a day beside the seaside be incomplete without a dip in the briny, it also would be incomplete for many Britons without a stroll along the pier.

Trippers by the hundreds spend hours just sitting on them in deckchairs, reveling in the fresh salt air and sun.

Children are in their element on the pier. They spend their pocket money on an ice or candy floss and busy themselves among the pier's attractions which are sure to include many a penny-in-the-slot machine.

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Piers are costly to staff and maintain. Britain has 300 around her shores. Most of these are privately run by small companies. Others are owned by big businesses or municipalities.

In the period between the world wars piers prospered.

Pleasure steamers which plied the British coastline called at them. But some of the ships which worked these services later were sunk in wartime action. Their numbers have declined even more in postwar years.

♦ ♦ ♦

Piers, however, are almost indestructible. Unlike ordinary buildings you cannot raze them and build anew. So when piers don't pay their way they sometimes turn up for sale on the real-estate market.

There is currently a move to acquire probably the most famous of them all, Southend Pier.

One and a third miles long with a bowling alley, theater, restaurant, gaming facilities, and a municipally run railway along the full length jutting into the Thames River estuary, this structure is currently the subject of much debate.

Southend owners have been approached on behalf of a prospective buyer.

The coming of the hovercraft has not helped Britain's piers. These craft prefer to land on a ramp or hover onto a beach rather than come alongside a jetty.

One shipping company is introducing hydrofoil services to Britain. So hydrofoils operating in the Thames River estuary can be expected to call at the piers along the shores.

That should set the turnstiles clicking merrily once more. Many sincerely hope so. Britain's seascape just would not be the same without the piers.

Quotation for today

If thou must needs have revenge of thy enemy, forgive him and enjoy it.—SIR THOMAS BROWNE

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

WASN'T IT MARVELOUS?
NO.... ACTUALLY FIREWORKS BORE ME TO TEARS
IT'S PEOPLE LIKE THAT WHO MAKE THE YOUNGER GENERATION SO HARD TO UNDERSTAND

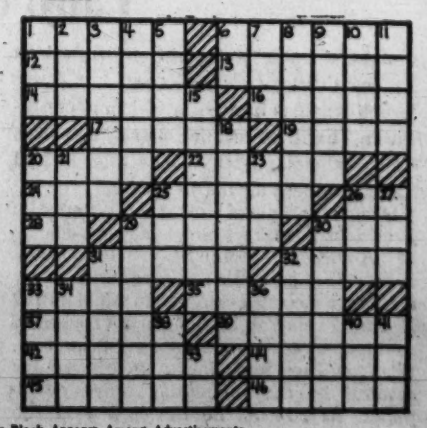
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Excuse
6. Combined
12. Sedge genus
13. Indigence
14. Foreign
16. Heartbeat
17. Approaches
19. Fibbed
20. Christmas carol
22. Furnish
24. Compute
25. Lament
26. After the manner of
28. Exist
29. Gannet
30. Snow runner
31. Kitchen linen
32. Perceive
33. Radio-guided bomb
35. Silica
37. Field rat
39. Snakebird
42. Eloquent speaker
44. Violet ketone
45. Hot Spanish wind
46. Units of force

Down

1. Topnocher
2. Negligent
3. Pressed
4. Climbing pepper
5. Corn lilies
6. Risen
7. Catnip
8. Tasteless carbohydrate
9. Spring flower
10. Gaelic
11. Colored
15. Louisiana natives
18. Unclean
20. Pinch
21. Canticle
23. Samovar
25. Hay stack
26. Forever: Maori
27. Yellow ocher
29. Instrumental composition
30. Sacristan
31. Complete
32. Water transport
33. Book of the Bible
34. Nothing
36. Deposited
38. Sp. title
40. Compass point
41. Legal action
43. Esperanto



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Wednesday, July 3, 1968 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Common sense and the atom

An improved atmosphere is dawning in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Ascribe it to the opening of Vietnam peace talks in Paris, to the fruition of negotiations toward a nuclear nonproliferation treaty, to President Johnson's Glassboro initiative or Premier Kosygin's intelligence. Whatever the causes, there is a better tone to the dialogue, even though the Soviet forced landing of an off-course American transport plane in the Kurile islands adds a temporary irritant.

The most hopeful news in a long time is the announcement that talks will indeed begin, in the "nearest" future, on the limitation and reduction of offensive nuclear weapons systems, and the systems of defense against ballistic missiles. President Johnson rightly warns against expectations of quick results. The negotiations will be long and painstaking. But what is significant is that Moscow, at long last, has agreed to consider avoiding a colossally costly, and almost surely ineffective, effort to develop the anti-missile missile. An anti-missile system could cost each country upward of $40 billion.

In five years mankind has taken practical and hopeful steps to curb the atom: the limited test ban treaty, the ban on military weapons circling in outer space, most recently the treaty against proliferation of nuclear weapons just signed by a multiplicity of nations in Moscow, London, and Washington. Add in the prospect of serious talks to cut back offensive and defensive ICBM systems and this is, in President Johnson's words, "a reassuring and hopeful moment."

Both Moscow and Washington need to redirect their huge defense spending to domestic purposes: the war against poverty in the United States, the drive for consumer goods in the Soviet Union. Neither side has wanted to toss $40 billion into a program that might be nearly useless when completed. The swift development of the multi-warhead, multi-decoy missile has again thrust nuclear offense ahead of nuclear defense.

Possibly then a new era is ahead, in relations between the two superpowers. Call it a détente, or simply a triumph of reason. The Soviets for years have been inferior to the United States in totals of intercontinental and submarine-based missiles. Now they may well have caught up, certainly in silo-based ICBMs.

Anti-missile advocates have argued that a "slim" anti-ICBM system would defend against a possible Chinese attack. But the threat of colossal retaliation should discourage any such assault. Beyond that single issue, it is absurd to pile nuclear systems on nuclear systems, terror on terror and call this wisdom. It is better that the superpowers begin fulfilling their obligations to the nonatomic countries, by cutting back on nuclear weapons and delivery systems. At last they are inching in this direction.

The need to deliver

Friends of France everywhere must feel relief at least that Sunday's run-off in the general election sets the seal on the restoration of a normal functioning of the country after the near-chaos of the month of May. Once more Charles de Gaulle has shown that in extremis he knows how to touch the innermost chords in French hearts. Admittedly there was a moment back in May when he seemed to fumble. But the whopping majority he has won for his supporters in the new National Assembly is proof that, for all his years, he has not lost his political astuteness in shepherding what he sees as his flock.

Yet without seeking to make too much of an issue of years, it is because part of Charles de Gaulle is so much in the past that he can mount such an effective appeal to a people of whom so many are still tied emotionally to the traditions of the past. So to say is not to minimize the thrust and the edge of France's intellectual and cultural — even technological — elite. But what is so often overlooked is the solid conservatism of the great mass of Frenchmen, which drives the younger generation (and would-be revolutionaries) to the frenzied excesses that marked the days of the barricades on the Left Bank.

Ironically, it was the hidebound conservatism of the French Communist Party leadership that played some part in the trouncing that it has now gotten in the polls. And while few if any genuinely democratic lovers of freedom could have wanted the Communists to make headway in France, there is a danger in the situation left by the election. On the one hand is a triumphant Gaullist majority with ties to the reactionary Right. On the other is a discredited Left, on one wing of which are the Communists, still very much to be reckoned with, but momentarily defeated more thoroughly than ever before by (as they see it) a combination of outmaneuvering and outflanking. In between, the Center counts for little.

There is widespread agreement that France urgently needs structural reform — more urgently than other countries in the industrial West trying to adjust to the fast-changing technological world of today. General de Gaulle has promised to put through that reform. If he and the Gaullists cannot now effectively deliver, the prospect is somber. And it is all the more somber because — given the performance of the French Left under stress — there is no assurance that it can deliver either, if called on so to do.

A soberer Fourth

The United States is celebrating the 192nd anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in a distinctly nontraditional mood. While the American people as a whole are not questioning the fundamentals upon which their national life is built, this year unwonted numbers are asking how well these fundamentals are being lived up to.

Indeed, perhaps never before on any Fourth of July has there been less stereotyped patriotism and more heart-searching.

On the whole, we find this to the good. We believe that, in the long run, such questioning, such searching can only strengthen American democracy, bringing fresh seasons of renewal with which to face the mounting problems of these days.

This does not — and most emphatically — mean approval for the anarchic, nihilistic trends in today's thinking which would destroy all that the past has wrought. The sensation-seeking debunkers, the professional carpers, the naïve or dishonest critics — these have nothing to contribute to America's future betterment. They are, alas, ever with us and their only role is to hinder the advance of history, not forward it.

But there are many others today, who, while finding much to question, do so with the aim of strengthening the great groundwork values upon which American life has been built. They believe, and most Americans believe with them, that the spirit of the Declaration of Independence demands an America that is morally stronger, economically fairer, and socially juster. They believe that, while it is right and reasonable to recall the good of the past, it is even more important to visualize the potential good which lies in the future and to work for its realization.

These are difficult days for the American people. Perhaps not since the Civil War has the nation been more deeply split over numerous fundamental issues. Racial tension, the war in Vietnam, differing political viewpoints, these and many other problems make it impossible for the nation to celebrate the Fourth in a carefree, thoughtless mood. Instead, today's emphasis is upon long thoughtful soul-searching.

Hard as this sometimes is to take, it shows a national readiness to face up to critical questions which is a sign of growing maturity. Problems arise to be solved. Wise nations, like wise men, confront them with this purpose in mind. That is what America is increasingly doing on this Fourth of July.

Cairo clarifies

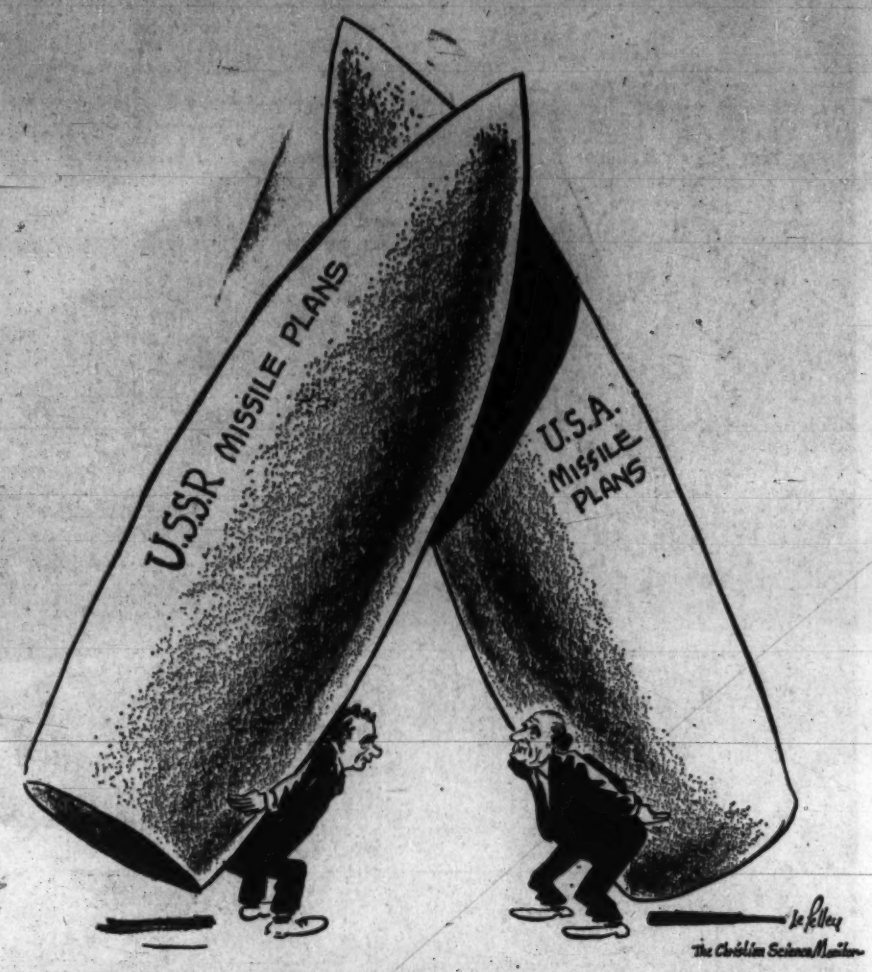
Cairo's frank statement on American actions during last year's six-day Arab-Israeli war has brought a welcome clarification. It will be recalled that at that time Cairo officially stated that the United States had lent air aid to Israel.

Some months ago United Arab Republic President Nasser withdrew Egypt's charge of American "collusion" with Israel in an interview with Look magazine. Now a further step has come from Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, Egypt's most prominent newspaper editor and a long-time confidant of President Nasser. In his regular column in the influential Cairo newspaper, Al Ahram, he has now told the Arab world that there was no American "collusion." He said that such charges were merely attempts by Egyptian military leaders to find excuses for their defeat.

These statements do not mean that Arab dissatisfaction with the United States has greatly lessened. There is still intense bitterness over what the Arabs believe to be America's sponsorship of Israel. But Mr. Heikal's statements do help clear the ground and they thus put American-Egyptian relations on a somewhat more realistic basis.

We hope, for the sake of peace in the Middle East, that these relations can continue to grow easier.

'Do you suppose anyone would mind if we rested a minute?'



The uncollege route

Winds of change

By William H. Stringer

One of the more deplorable notions that has gotten around, these years, is the belief that everyone must be a big achiever, must go to college, must be a "brain."

A lot of people are not cut out to be scholastically brilliant. The discipline of study is excellent. But some people are destined to labor through long years of frustrating experience, trying to achieve via the popular, Ivy - encrusted, college-oriented route, when their individuality calls for something quite different in the way of accomplishment.

* * *

The overemphasis began with Sputnik. Alarmists then decided that almost everybody had better be sent off to MIT or Cal Tech, or the Russians would win the space race and a lot of other races. So some very useful housewives, poets, antique dealers, conservationists, gardeners, salesmen, garagemen, and just plain repairers of this age's plethora of electronic gadgets were lost to society. Because they couldn't make it via the brainy route.

And prep schools and high schools and patres familias often decide that just about everybody's got to go to college, and maybe even contemplate getting a master's degree too. Except that, thank goodness, the two-year junior colleges have come along, where a person can acquire vocational training in many a useful line, and not be considered an underachiever.

There's no limit to what can be humanly demonstrated.

But the result of overemphasis on higher education has been more dropouts than usual, more frustrated young people, less reliance on inspiration, more unhappy homes. The scholastic underachiever sometimes develops a guilt complex, willfully breaks the school rules, mentally labels himself or herself a failure. Whereas if he or she had pursued a different course of action, the community quite probably would have acquired a useful manager of a rehabilitation center, a landscape beautifier, a hairdresser, a baker of good bread, a storyteller, or someone who understands the innards of the modern automobile.

Not every country subscribes to the American emphasis on specialized success. A BBC correspondent recently suggested that Britons might someday have to show these intense Americans how to use their leisure. He didn't have in mind that the demonstrators would need Ph.D. degrees.

* * *

One result of this overemphasis is that some kids get sent off to the psychiatrists because they are so "up tight" and disturbed. And if there is anything especially despicable in these latter days, it is the exorbitant, extortionate fees charged by many of these dealers in mental disturbances, most of whom admit that they are still hunting for solutions and that their cures are by no means permanent.

It has been amply testified that some of the youthful violence on today's streets, and the turning to sex-oriented satisfactions, are due to the frustration and disappointment of young people who have lost hope, who would like to snap more than a few pencils in their anger at the system which forces individuality into rigid molds. Some of the hippies are rebelling against this same demand for success along set lines.

* * *

People need to achieve, for their own and society's health and happiness. They need, for sure, to conquer fears and weaknesses. They need to be outgoing, for loving one's neighbor is one of the great natural commands governing mankind. They need to understand book-learning, relying on more than television for their enlightenment. But they need also to progress along lines best suited to their own individuality and identity. This happy route isn't always easy to locate, but the good Lord will say, if we listen humbly, "This is the way, walk ye in it."

We are entering a new age, in which there's going to be more leisure, more drudgery handled by machines, more opportunity for adventures of the mind. Education will be a lifelong avocation for each of us. But not always education in the classroom! It is high time we got over the notion that there is just one acceptable route to success.

Our readers write

Fluoridation

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to support Millard Merz's recent plea for action by leaders everywhere against the pollution of air, land and water. How right he is in saying, with an eye on the future, that this may well be the most important, if as yet one of the least recognized, problems facing mankind today.

Perhaps one of the worst aspects of water pollution is the deliberate addition of fluoride to public water supplies to which so many of our leaders are agreeing while others who are against the idea are doing little or nothing about it. Paraphrasing the saying that those who are not with us are against us, one might say that those opponents of fluoridation who are not taking positive steps to prevent it are, by default, helping to bring it in and thus helping to poison our environment.

This campaign is now trying to persuade local councils to consider and debate the whole question of deliberately adding any substance to public water supplies for the purpose of influencing the development or functioning of the human body or mind. To achieve our purpose we urgently need the practical support of all who are with us in theory.

P. Clavell Blount
Chairman—London Anti-Fluoridation Campaign

London

Textbook case

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The logic of the majority of the United States Supreme Court in the "textbook case" decision leads inevitably to the conclusion that parochial schools no longer exist. It propounds the "child benefit" theory that the use of public funds to supply textbooks is for the children, not for "the school."

Proceeding along the same line of argument, public funds may presumably be spent for parochial schoolteachers because they are not "the school" and for parochial school janitors because they are not "the school" and for parochial school administrators because they are not "the school," and for chairs, desks, and audiovisual aids because they are not "the school" and for buildings because they are not "the school." Thus we find that the schools have evaporated.

Ergo public funds may be appropriated to the sum of the parts although in Everson v. Board of Education the court said "no tax in any amount . . . can be levied . . . to support . . . any religious institution."

Hartford, Conn. Eleanor Taft Tilton

Dispatch from the farm

Gooseberry treason

By John Gould

Lisbon Falls, Maine

Somebody wrote to me a long time ago, after I'd eulogized the blueberry, and said I would never know pure joy until I ate a gooseberry pie. This letter came to mind today when I looked up and saw two men come out of my woods and then turn around and go back, and I found they were state foresters working on the white pine rust control. Their job is to murder gooseberries, and the chief reason I have never tasted a delicious gooseberry pie is because the State of Maine considers ribesculture a misdemeanor, and all forms of gooseberries treason.

The eastern white pine, Maine's most valuable sawmill grist and the reason we are called the Pine Tree State, began to go into a kind of blight many years ago and the foresters came up with about as improbable a yarn as you can imagine. The "rust" which turned pine trees brown and from which a tree will not recover goes through two stages of development, and has a different host for each stage. One is the pine; the other is any of the ribes family, which includes both cultivated and wild currants and gooseberries.

In those days, when the foresters first came up with their answer, almost every home in Maine had a spot in the back garden for currants and gooseberries, particularly currants, and jams and jellies made from the fruits were common. As soon as the foresters were satisfied that one pine couldn't communicate the rust to another, but there had to be an intermediate stage involving some ribes shrub, the first step was to get rid of all the cultivated kinds.

There was considerable objection to this — loving grandmothers who had always made currant jelly from their own bushes weren't hep on botanical affairs, and they couldn't see what their little shrubs had to do with the timberlands. But this didn't last long; the pine is too important in Maine and the educational program was quickly effective. Most towns began raising small sums each year to cooperate with the State Forestry Service, and there was some small humor expended now and then to the effect that to be a state forester you just had to know how to pull up currants.

But with currants and gooseberries gone from the garden plots, the foresters then had the more difficult job of finding and eradicating the wild varieties. This is a never-ending job, but once they comb an area it will be safe for some years, until new gooseberries get established. In 1960 a crew crossed and recrossed our farm, and this year the state decided it was time to do a check again. Hence the two men I found in my puckerbrush.

The wild gooseberry is a prickly bush, and I learned long ago not to try yanking it without gloves. It will grow to belt height, or higher, but because Maine keeps everlastingly at it most of those we find are six or eight inches tall, and not easy to find if there is any surrounding growth. In the beginning we were told to pull up the bushes, roots and all, and suspend them in the crotch of some tree where they'd dry and desist. This sounded all right to me, but the first time I bare-handed one and pulled I was raked to a fare-thee-well, and haven't done that again. But a cotton glove is sufficient protection, and if I'm about to walk around the place I stick one in my hip pocket. If I see any rust showing on a pine I make a circle about, for they tell me there is a limit to the spreading distance and we should find the gooseberry within a hundred yards, at most.

The rust control program has given summertime jobs to a good many Maine schoolboys. It's not a bad job, and consists of walking back and forth over a premapped area all day long and yanking up all the ribes you see. One forester told me there is a high incidence of interest developed, and that out of almost any summertime crew some boy will decide to pursue forestry as a result. And, of course, in Maine we have good futures for such boys in the pulp and paper and other forest products industries.

Today they use a herbicide, which I'm told is nothing more than No. 2 range oil. Each man has a squirt can, enough to last at least half a day, and when he finds a ribes he just touches a trigger and that's that. The two men in my woods had such cans, and they said they'd found quite a few gooseberry bushes. "Enough for me to make a pie?" I asked.

"Eyah, but it's too late now."

All chiefs

With college students demanding the right to participate in running their universities and a group of Negro football candidates demanding the right to pick what positions they will play, we're beginning to wonder where it will all end. Will factory workers all become foremen and office workers assign themselves their own work, if any? Will buses operate at the whim of the drivers? In the armed forces, will everybody be a general or an admiral? How can society operate with all chiefs and no Indians?—Buffalo Evening News